The Sydney Morning Herald.

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STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE STEAM-PACKET TAMAR, J. Allen, commander, will sail TO-MORROW, Friday, at 8 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Company's Wharf. 9772

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE well-known passenger brig DIANA, J. R. Pearke, Commander, has only room disengaged for ten tons goods, and will positively be the first vessel away.

The cabins of this vessel are superior to any in the trade, having been fitted expressly for passengers, with beds, linen, and every comfort necessary for the passage.

For freight or passage apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
480, George-street.

The Diana goes direct to the wharf, without the detention of discharging any portion of her cargo. 9680

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE splendid clipper brig DART, 175 tons register, George Bennett, commander, will have quick despatch, and goes up to the wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

The accommodations of this vessel are now being completed, and are unequalled in the trade. Beds, linen, and every requisite are provided, and the stern cabin is set apart for the ladies. 9363

FOR GEELONG AND MELBOURNE.

THE BRIGANTINE TEAZER, Captain Aldrich, will load for the above ports on the discharge of her inward cargo, and having more than half her cargo ready, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
[illegible] 481, George street.

FOR BOYD TOWN, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE Regular Trader CATHERINE, George Nicholson, master, will sail for the above port This Evening, Thursday, 14th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, Circular Wharf; or to

W. S. MOUTRY,
[illegible] Circular Quay Office.

FOR PAMBULA DIRECT.

THE remarkably fast-sailing Schooner ELIZABETH will sail for Pambula on Saturday morning. For freight or passage apply to Joseph Gibbs, master, on board, at Campbell and Co.'s Wharf. 9729

FOR HOBART TOWN,

(WILL POSITIVELY SAIL ON SUNDAY NEXT.)

THE well-known packet-brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, Commander.

This vessel is now receiving cargo, and as she is under engagement to sail on Sunday, parties having goods to ship will please send them down as soon as possible to prevent disappointment. There are cabins vacant for four persons. Early application is necessary. Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
9747 Queen-street.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

TO FOLLOW THE PHANTOM.

THE favourite packet EMMA, 135 tons, Captain Osborn, will clear at the Water Police Office This Day. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply on board at the Circular Wharf, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 9250

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE FINE SHIP MARY CATHERINE, 366 tons, Captain J. Warner, will positively sail on Sunday, 20th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the Undersigned; or to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf.

L. AND S. SPYER,
9617 Lower George-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque AGENORIA, 724 tons register, R. H. Bowby, Commander. Will sail in all this month. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and will take freight at moderate rates. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.
June 9. 9567

PORT NICHOLSON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE regular trader WILLIAM ALFRED, T. Tinley, master (is detained in consequence of the inclemency of the weather), will clear at the Customs This Day. For passage apply on board, at the Flour Wharf, or to

[illegible] GEORGE THORNE AND CO.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO (CALIFORNIA) DIRECT.

(TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON SUNDAY, JUNE 17.

THE fine brigantine STAR OF CHINA, 120 tons, Howard Dowker, master.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation for cabin, intermediate, or steerage passengers, apply to

JOHN GIBLETT,
Commercial Wharf
[illegible] Wanted, a Surgeon.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO (CALIFORNIA) DIRECT.

To sail on the 21st instant.

THE fine new barque ELIZABETH ARCHER, A 1 for 12 years, 400 tons, Charles Cobb, Commander. This vessel has first-rate accommodations for Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage, Passengers. For freight or passage immediate application is necessary to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to

9178 J. B. METCALFE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine Trader PETREL, Captain Gibson, ready for sea in twenty-four hours' notice.

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George street. 9681

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine fast-sailing newly coppered brig MARGARET, 250 tons burthen, having the whole of her freight and cabin passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for San Francisco, and offers an unusually good opportunity to those parties who are desirous of seeking their fortune in the

GOLD COUNTRY.

To prevent any misunderstanding, each passenger's receipt will specify the scale of provisions provided by the ship; and as despatch is the object of the owner, a low rate of passage money will be submitted to.

Early application is necessary to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Agents.
Packet Office, 410, George street. 9566

FIRST HORSE SHIP FOR CALCUTTA.

LAST SHIPPING DAYS FROM 10TH TO 13TH JULY.

THE first-class 700 ton Ship COROMANDEL, W. H. Norman, commander, now fitting at Moore's Wharf, and under engagement to sail on the 15th July for Calcutta, with horses.

The Coromandel having half her stalls engaged, and being a roomy as well as thoroughly ventilated ship, offers a favourable opportunity for horses to India, where, from recent events, the demand at present is very great. Mr. Francis Smith, late of Wellington, will accompany the horses ex Coromandel, as superintendent; and early application for the remaining stalls is requested.

Freight, including fittings, forage, water, and groom's pay, only £20, payable in Calcutta, on all horses landed alive.

For further particulars apply to

DAVIDSON AND CO.
Macquarie-place.

N. B.—The Coromandel has excellent cabin accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For passage or freight apply to D. and Co. 9565

TO SAIL IN JULY.
FOR CALCUTTA,

THE new ship AJAX, 767 tons register, John Young, commander, formerly of the ship Sir George Seymour. This splendid vessel has great height between decks, is fitted fore and aft with large scuttles, and offers great advantages for safe conveyance of horses.

For freight or passage, apply to

JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
9834 Church-hill.

FOR MANILA DIRECT.

THE fine ship CADET, 465 tons, R. Pratt, Commander, will sail on the 20th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; or to

THORNTON AND CHURCH,
Custom House.

Wanted, a Surgeon to proceed the voyage, and return to Sydney. Apply as above 9734

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS.

THE well-known fast-sailing A1 ship MIDLOTHIAN, Joseph Gibson, commander; has room for a few bales of wool, and two poop cabins disengaged. Will sail in a few days, carrying an experienced Surgeon. Apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.;
or, to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
9440

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1 ship QUINTIN LEITCH, 643 tons register, Lewis Potter, commander. Has now the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail about 3rd July. Has superior accommodations for passengers. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
June 9. 9632

FOR LONDON.

WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE fine first-class ship LADY AMHERST 446 tons, Captain Myhill. For freight or passage (the accommodation being very superior, and the vessel carrying an experienced Surgeon), apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to

BROWN AND CO.;
or, to
8741 LYALL, SCOTT AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A1 SHIP DIANA, 575 tons register, Ellis Fletcher, (late of the Marmion,) commander; will have quick despatch, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged.

For freight or passage apply to the commander on board; to

ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Sussex-street; or to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
Agents.
King-street, June 11. 9634

FOR LONDON.

THE fine teak-built Barque LONDON, 388 tons, J. H. Roberts, Commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, *cabin* or *steerage* (having very lofty 'tween decks), apply to the Captain, on board; to

F. EBSWORTH; or
9737 J. B. METCALFE

FOR LONDON,

THE fast-sailing A1 Barque GUARDIAN, 400 tons register, Thomas P. Vickerman, Commander, will have quick despatch, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged.

For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; or to

BOGUE AND CO.,
Pitt-street.
June 12. 9732

TO OWNERS OF COASTERS.

WANTED, a vessel to proceed to the Richmond River, to bring down about 50 tons of tallow.

Apply to
9685 THACKER AND CO.

CUMBERLAND TURF CLUB.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Cumberland Turf Club will be holden at the Australian Arms, Parramatta, on Monday, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M.

All parties having claims against the Committee, or who may have promised or received subscriptions towards the late races, will please forward them to the Treasurer, Mr. John M'Kay, before 12, noon, of the above date.

W. T. DUNN,
Honorary Secretary.
Parramatta, June 12. 9713

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING THURSDAY, JUNE 14.
Under the Patronage of Captain Oliver and Officers of H. M. S. Fly.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. TORNING,

On which occasion they respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally.

The evening's entertainments will commence with the nautical drama, entitled

THE SEA; OR, THE OCEAN CHILD.

Captain Mandeville, Mr. Spencer; Harry Helm, Mr Torning; Jack Helm Neptune, Mr. Nesbitt; Giles Clump, Mr. Griffiths; Peter Poultice, Mr. F Howson; Capt. Worthyman, Mr. J. Howson; Mary, Mrs. Guerin; Kate, Mrs. Torning.

Pas de Deux, Miss Griffiths and Signor Carandini. Comic Song, "The Naughty Schoolboy," Mr. Rogers.

To be followed by the farce called

PAS DE FASCINATION; OR, CATCHING A GOVERNOR.

Catherine Kloper......Mrs. Torning.

Song, "Bonny Prince Charlie," first time, Mr J. Howson. Song and Chorus, "There's a good Time coming Boys," Mr F. Howson.

To conclude with the comic Pantomime, entitled

THE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE.

Clown, Mr Torning; Harlequin, Signor Carandini; Pantaloon, Mr. Hollis; Columbine, Madame Torning.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Wyatt's, Victoria Hotel, Pitt street; Mr. Skinner, Clown Hotel, George-street; Mr. Elliott, Saracen's Head, King-street; Mr. Moore, Fortune of War, Lower George-street; and of Mr. Torning, at his residence, Bridge-street. 9667

Commissariat Office, Sydney,
May 26, 1849.

TENDERS in duplicate will be received by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 17th July next, from persons desirous of purchasing—

ONE PAIR DIRECT ACTION, OSCILLATING, MARINE STEAM ENGINES, 16-horse power each,

with improved tubular boiler, feed, brine, and bilge pumps, a large quantity of extra gear, stores, and tools, all new and complete, manufactured by the celebrated engineers, Messrs. Penn and Co., Greenwich, but not now required for the public service.

A drawing, showing the Engines, the method of fixing them in a vessel, either for sea or river navigation (in which latter case the draught of water is only three feet), together with a specification of the machinery, &c., can be inspected, on application to Assistant-Commissary-General Kent, at the Commissariat Stores, where the Machinery and Boiler are deposited.

The Engines and Boiler are constructed so as to occupy the least possible space in a vessel, and they combine in an eminent degree strength and lightness, and the furnaces are adapted for *wood or coals.*

Terms—Cash.

T. W. RAMSAY,
8717 Dep.-Com.-Gen.

THE CONVICTS AND THE GOVERNOR!

THE unsatisfactory conduct of the Governor to the Deputation appointed by the Great Protest Meeting, affords a striking illustration of our want of

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

COLONISTS!

It has been determined to hold a Great Public Meeting, at the

CIRCULAR WHARF,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 18TH,
AT NOON,

TO PETITION THE THRONE FOR EARL GREY'S DISMISSAL FROM OFFICE!!

TO DEMAND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT!!!

AND,

TO CONSIDER A VOTE OF CENSURE ON HIS EXCELLENCY!

9746

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF ST. VINCENT AND AUCKLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been informed that no revision of the Electoral List has been made in Broulee during the past year, (agreeably to the provisions of the Electoral Act); and that by such omission, thirty-two electors in that portion of the electoral district may be deemed to be virtually disqualified to vote at the present Election: moreover, as I have found it impossible to be at Braidwood on the day of nomination, and as two or three other candidates are soliciting your suffrages, I have decided upon retiring from the contest.

In arriving at this decision, the monstrously defective state of the Franchise under the present laws has been forcibly recalled to my mind. The electoral district formed by your United Counties, comprises an area of three and a-half million of acres, and contains a population of about five thousand souls. *Of this number there are only ninety-six persons who are qualified to vote; and of these not more than forty have hitherto gone to the Poll!* It is, therefore, not going too far to declare, that in effect, the United Southern Counties are disfranchised.

Very earnestly do I call upon my Brother Electors to urge this grievance upon whomsoever they may elect on the present occasion. I also hope, that upon one or two other all-important topics they will ascertain the decided opinions of any candidate before they send him into the Council Chamber.

The question of the RESPONSIBILITY OF THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF THIS COLONY has been raised at intervals since the constitution of our Legislative Council; but the former power has hitherto been successful in opposing the effectual discussion of a question which suggests such a change in the constitutional system as will impose upon its members a responsibility that may abridge the tenure of their offices, and cramp the exercise of their authority.

Of the stern necessity for the immediate discussion of this question, the following fact alone must remind my brother-colonists. From this young and struggling community, (numbering little more than 200,000 souls,) was last year wrung a Revenue amounting to £396,862 16s. 11d.—a sum, enormous as it was, not sufficient to meet the extravagant disbursements of our irresponsible Executive—disbursements which amounted to £460,530 13s. 3½d.

In what, I ask, must this drainage of the colony's life-blood end?—In irretrievable ruin! Of this most reckless expenditure £113,864 18s. 2d. was exported to England for the importation of ill-selected and nearly useless immigrants, the eligibility of the greater part of whom for a free passage to this colony, was mainly decided by *the fact of their having applied for parochial assistance!* Thus are our Land Funds devoted to a purpose in which *Home*, and not *Colonial*, interests are alone consulted.

I now call your attention to these subjects as a brother-elector, not as a candidate for your suffrages; and in taking leave of you (for the present) in the latter capacity, I beg you will accept my best thanks for the very flattering support promised to me on the publication of my former address.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very faithful servant,
EDWARD FLOOD

Town Hall, Sydney,
June 13, 1849. 9730

SYDNEY BRANCH OF IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

THE undersigned grant Policies at the reduced rates.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.
Agents,
Spring-street. 6877

FITZ ROY IRON MINE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Prospectus of the Company is now ready, and may be obtained at the office of Mr. H. B. Bradley, solicitor, Elizabeth-street, where all applications for Shares must be sent in by the 30th instant, addressed to

JOHN KORFF,
9770 Secretary pro tem.

In the Press, and shortly will be Published.

AN AUTHENTIC COPY of the whole of the Correspondence between the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY and the Reverends F. T. C. RUSSELL and P. T. BEAMISH, with reference to the two Letters addressed by them to the Editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* on the 5th instant. 9751

JUST PUBLISHED.
MAPS OF THE MEASURED LANDS IN PORT PHILLIP.

NOW on Sale, Copies of the above valuable Map, having been engraved and now publishing by Mr. Thomas Ham, Engraver, Melbourne, containing the whole of the Purchased Lands, Settled Districts, Squatting Stations, Counties, Parishes, Roads, Lands open for Sale, &c., of the Melbourne and Geelong Districts, carefully compiled with permission from the Government Surveys, Port Phillip.

Copies can be had from Mr. Moffitt, Bookseller, Pitt-street; and of Mr. Bubb, agent, Bathurst-street.

	£	s.	d.
Price in sheets, each	1	1	0
Ditto in rollers and varnished	1	11	6
Ditto folded in books for travellers	1	6	0

7233

REDUCED FROM £1 1s. TO 14s.

PLUNKETT'S AUSTRALIAN MAGISTRATE, a Guide to the Duties of a Justice of the Peace, with numerous forms; also an Appendix, containing the Rules and Regulations relating to the Crown Lands, the new Jury Act, the Laws of Landlord and Tenant, with the Tenements Act, and Act for Facilitating the Granting of Leases, and the Recovery of Small Debts Act. New edition, by Edwin Suttor, Esq., Barrister at Law. 8vo. cloth.

The undersigned respectfully desires to inform the Australian public, that he has bought the entire interest and stock of the above publication, which he has decided on offering for sale at the lowest price consistent with profit. It is almost unnecessary to remark that the utility of the work is conclusively established from the fact of the rapid sale of the whole of the very large impression of the first edition; indeed every individual connected with the colony by property, whether Settler, Banker, Merchant, or Trader, should be in possession of a copy.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Bookbinder,
486, George-street.
Directly opposite the Barrack Gate. 5566

NAUTICAL ALMANACS,

1849 AND 1850.

GEORGE L. ROBINSON,
Ship Chandler and Sailmaker,
9577 Macquarie-Place.

THE GREATEST CURES OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE GLOBE!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

ANOTHER CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

"Ravensworth, Hunter River,
"January 17, 1849.

"To Mr. J. K. Heydon.

"Sir,—About eighteen months since I was dangerously attacked with a liver complaint, for which I consulted the two medical men of the district, but derived no benefit from either of them; in fact, I was so bad that one of them told me "he could see no hopes of my recovery," and gave me up. I was afterwards advised to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which I did; and after the continued use of them for seven weeks, according to the directions accompanying the medicines, I am now entirely cured; and, for the benefit of those that may be similarly affected, I have great pleasure in giving it this publicity.

"I am, Sir, &c.,
(Signed) "William Roberts,
"Blacksmith,"

☞ This case can also be authenticated by Mr. C. Lesley, Druggist, Singleton.

SURPRISING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

"Little Baily Bong,
"Port Phillip Road,
"January 16 1848

"I hereby certify, that my wife, Lydia Rochford, was affected with rheumatism in the head for fifteen months, and although attended by good medical practitioners, she got no relief. It also affected the palate of her mouth, *so much so that she could not articulate her words properly.* I was advised to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which I did administer to her, and she continued to use them for two months. I can now say they have restored her to her usual state of good health; and for the sake of humanity I now make this public.

(Signed) "James Rochford."

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE CAN BE RECOMMENDED WITH THE GREATEST CONFIDENCE FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DISEASES:—

Ague	Jaundice
Asthma	Liver Complaints
Bilious Complaints	Lumbago
Blotches on the Skin	Piles
Bowel Complaints	Prickly Heat
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Sore Throats
Debility	Scrofula or King's Evil
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic-Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Turn of Life
Fits	Ulcers
Gout	Venereal Affections
Head-ache	Worms of all kinds
Indigestion	Weakness, from whatever causes,
Inflammation	&c., &c.

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London, of most respectable Vendors of Medicines throughout the civilised world, and of

J. K. HEYDON, Wholesale Agent,
78, King-street, Sydney.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

SUB-AGENTS IN SYDNEY.

Mrs. Lewis, tobacconist, opposite Wright's Brewery, George-street.
Mr. Alder, chemist, Parramatta-street,
Mr. Cleary, boot and shoe maker, King-street East. 7520

CALIFORNIA.

TENTS of every description made on the shortest notice, adapted for storing goods, or as a temporary residence.

GEO. L. ROBINSON,
Sailmaker and Ship Chandler,
7186 Macquarie-place.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS ABOUT TO BE MADE AT

THE LABOUR BAZAAR,

PITT-STREET,

MR. W. G. MOORE is desirous in selling off the whole of his present stock of useful goods, and therefore is prepared to make the following sacrifice:—

FURNITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Superior cane bottomed parlour chairs ...each	0	6	8
Pair of parlour D tables ...each	1	10	0
A large set of telescope dining tables	7	10	0
Loo tables	4	10	0
Kitchen tables and dresser complete	1	15	0
Bedroom toilet tables, each from 8s. to	1	0	0
Common rail sofa ...each	0	11	0
Superior scroll sofa ...each	1	5	0
Square bedroom sofa stuffed with wool ...each	2	0	0
Horsehair sofa, elegantly carved back	5	0	0
Horsehair couch ditto	6	10	0
Rosewood couch, hair stuffed, with rich blue satin damask (French) with six chairs to match, exceedingly elegant ...the suit	20	0	0
Elizabethan couch, covered with amber China satin	8	0	0
Good serviceable large size chest of drawers, cross banded, warranted, well made	3	10	0
Superior ditto, columns and extra bonnet drawers	4	10	0
Small ditto	2	0	0
Portable ditto, brass mountings, with secretoire, very handsome	7	0	0
Commode chair	1	5	0
Children's American chairs ...each	0	3	6
Kitchen chairs ...each	0	4	0
Trafalgar chairs, horsehair seats, cross banded ...each	0	17	0
Large size book case, with cheffonier	6	0	0
Ditto very handsome, with secrutoire, &c.	14	0	0
Cheffoniers, at	2	10	0
Superior ditto, carved backs, cross banded	3	10	0
Elegant rosewood ditto	5	0	0
Plain second-hand sideboard	3	0	0
Superior ditto	5	0	0
Large elegant ditto, plate glass back, satin panels, &c.	15	0	0
BEDSTEADS			
Iron bedsteads, brass mountings and castors, large size, with palliasse, large horse hair mattrass, (linen tick, and best quality of hair) hair bolster, and two down feather pillows—the lot for	10	0	0
A large state bedstead, carved posts, with the same bedding as the above	10	0	0
Common bedsteads	1	5	0
Rosewood state bedstead, elegant carved head board, with handsome cornice—a very superior article, new	7	10	0
Stretchers for servants	7s. each		
Iron bedsteads, all sizes, various prices.			
Cedar bedsteads, with cornice	2	0	0
LOOKING GLASSES.			
Large chimney glass, feet x feet, gilt carved frame	16	0	0
1 ditto 5 feet x 4 feet 6	12	0	0
1 Ditto 3 feet x 4, superb frame	11	0	0
1 Ditto 4 feet x 2 feet 6	5	0	0
1 Ditto, maple frame, gilt edge, 3 feet 6 x 2 feet 9 inches	6	10	0
1 Small ditto	3	0	0
One ditto	1	15	0
Large toilet glass, 24 x 18 with elegant mahogany frame, three drawers	2	15	0
One ditto, size smaller	2	0	0
One ditto, 14 x 12	1	7	6
One ditto, 12 x 9	0	15	0
One ditto, for servants' room	0	7	6
A very elegant circular mirror	4	0	0
Common washstand	0	7	6
Ditto, with drawer	0	12	6
Large ditto, very superior	0	17	6
French ditto, superior make	1	15	0
Double ditto	1	10	0
Chamber sets from 7s. 6d. to 20s.			
Elegant pair ebony wood card tables, inlaid maple	10	0	0
Pair of handsome mahogany ditto	6	0	0
Pair of ditto, carved pedestals	7	0	0
Pair of plain rosewood	4	0	0
Large pedestal office table, 12 drawers, case for books and cellaret, covered with superfine cloth, Bramah locks, a very superior article	10	0	0
One large wardrobe, second-hand	3	0	0
One ditto, with drawers	4	10	0
One superior made, new, with trays, &c., &c.	9	0	0
Sets of damask curtains			
Large new Brussels carpet, 30 feet x 18 feet	14	0	0
A very large marble table, 5 feet x 3 feet	10	0	0
Horsehair mattresses, any size, linen tick, ...2s. per lb.			
One large new English feather bed	5	0	0
Papier maché tea trays ...per set	1	15	0
MISCELLANEOUS AND VERY ATTRACTIVE.			
Grand Pianoforte, made by Mott, original cost 100 guineas, for	32	0	0
Elegant crystal chandelier, suitable for drawing room	15	0	0
Two Chinese cabinets, with work box, ivory fittings, desk, &c., the only two imported from China, each	10	0	0
Pair large China vases	5	0	0
Pair small ditto	2	10	0
SILKS, &c.			
Striped silk, beautiful quality, per yard	0	3	0
Black satin, 36 in. wide, very stout, per yard	0	7	6
New style of gents' silk handkerchiefs ...each	0	5	0
Large China crape shawls	6	10	0
Purple silk velvet ...per yard	0	12	0
White Moselle counterpanes, each	0	7	6
White fringe, for curtains, per 12 yards	0	4	6
White, amber, and blue satin damask ...per yard	0	7	0
ALSO,			
Hearth rugs, from 20s. each ...to	2	0	0
Bronze fender and fire irons	1	12	6
Large and elegant dinner service, purple and gold, double set	20	0	0
Ditto white, drab and gold	13	0	0
Ditto second-hand, pink	4	0	0
Superb coffee service, blue and gold, with drawings from the heathen Mythology	8	0	0
Breakfast cups and saucers, per dozen	0	5	0
Decanters, custards, wines, &c., various prices			
Five alabaster clocks	7	0	0
Two large bright steel stoves, with fenders to match, cost £30, for	15	0	0
Billiard board, small size	5	0	0
Large size rosewood desks, brass mountings, &c.	2	5	0
Ditto smaller	1	12	0
Ladies' workboxes, each 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and	0	10	6
Ladies' rosewood dressing case, plated fittings, lined silk velvet	5	0	0
Gentlemen's dressing cases			
Chinese draftboards and men, each	0	12	6
Chinese insects, in cases ...each	0	5	6
Elegant plated soup tureen, and sauce ditto to match	8	10	0
Teapots, snuffers and stand, liqueur stands, toasters, toast rack, ladles, spoons, &c.			
Pair of carriage lamps	2	0	0
A large eight-day clock, in case, cost £30, for	10	0	0
FINE ARTS.			
Artists' prepared newly invented India-rubber canvas, Windsor and Newton, from ...per yard	0	3	0
Oil colours, in patent tubes ...each	0	0	6
Varnish, oils, turps, &c.			
Bust of Her Majesty	1	0	0
Bust of Shakespeare	1	0	0
A first-rate theodolite	8	0	0
A very superior sextant	10	0	0
A number of oil paintings and engravings			
Boxes of water colours			
Japan boxes of moist water colours			
Solid sketch books			
Powder colours			
And,			
Superior rifle, in case, with fittings, cost £40, for	10	0	0
1 Double-barrelled gun and case	5	0	0
Pair of duelling pistols and case	6	0	0
Pair of small ditto	4	0	0
Pair of pocket ditto	1	5	0
Pair of pistols with holsters	3	0	0
Horse pistols ...per pair	0	15	0
Spitoons ...per pair	0	15	0
Half hundred weights ...each	0	7	6
Parlour register stove	2	10	0
Large travelling spring van	8	10	0
Wire meat safes	1	5	0
TO PRINTERS.			
Chater's superior double demy printing paper, 38 lbs. weight, for ...per ream	1	6	6
Ditto 48 lbs. ...ditto	1	12	6
Albion printing press	12	0	0

With a variety of useful goods, which would be impossible to enumerate in an advertisement.

W. G. MOORE,
Auctioneer, Broker, and Commission Agent,
Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

Persons sending goods for sale to this Establishment are requested to send written instructions, stating the lowest price to be taken; and no charge will be made if a sale is not effected, and the property taken the greatest possible care of.

For unreserved goods, a sale will be held as usual every Monday morning. 9524

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

TO LINEN DRAPERS, GROCERS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

LEASE, FIXTURES, AND GOOD-WILL OF BUSINESS PREMISES, IN WEST MAITLAND.

TO BE SOLD, *with or without the Stock*, the *Lease, Fixtures*, and *Good-will* of the *Premises* known as

RICKARDS' STORES,
In High-street, West Maitland.

The *Premises* are in the heart of the Town, and command the best situation for business, they are spacious and commodious, and full £500 has been expended in fixtures and improvements. No expense has been spared to render them the most secure and best business premises out of Sydney, the CONNEXION is first rate, chiefly in *ready money trade*; the receipts have exceeded £14,000 *per annum*, and are to be greatly improved by adding a wholesale business. Possession can be given on the 1st July. For particulars apply to

MR. J. RICKARDS,
9602 Auctioneer, Sydney.

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR BLUE AND INVISIBLE TAGLIONI OVER COATS

THE PRINCE ALBERT DRIVING COAT
BEAVER COATS, WADDED AND QUILTED
GREAT COATS IN GREAT VARIETY
AT
CHISHOLM'S,
9655 Pitt-street.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.

SELLING OFF! GREAT BARGAINS!!

T. L. FAWCETT AND CO. have just received, ex Columbus, six bales Kidderminster and Brussels Carpets.

They have been shipped direct from their manufactory, and will be sold off at greatly reduced prices, in consequence of the proprietors being about to relinquish the retail trade.

They have also a large quantity of remnants, suitable for small sitting and bed rooms, which will be sold at less than cost price.

470, George-street,
Near Mr. Mort's Auction Rooms. 6070

BRITISH PLATE.

THE undersigned has just opened two cases of Tea and Coffee Sets, of superior manufacture and newest patterns. Also, a great variety of Teapots; to be had separately.

The above goods being from the celebrated house of "James Dixon and Sons, Sheffield," further comment is unnecessary.

D. BRUSH AND CO.,
Opticians and Watchmakers,
488, George-street.
Nearly opposite the Barrack Gate.
June 14. 7973

ON SALE

AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

IRON Bedsteads of every description, Horse-hair, wool, and flax mattresses, of the best quality
Straw palliasses, pillows, and bolsters
American rocking chairs, 14s. each
Painted common chairs, 50s. a case
Brass clocks, 30s. each
Rolling pins, 1s. each
Clothes pegs, six dozen for 2s.
Corn brooms, 1s. each
American wedge axes (blued)
American tomahawks
The patent IRONING SLIPPER
Fenders and fire-irons, coal-scuttles
Door-scrapers
Door-mats—Manila and coir
Patent hemp, stitching and closing flax
Brooms and brushes of all kinds
Linseed oil, boiled and raw
Sperm and black oil
Together with every description of furnishing ironmongery at the lowest prices.

R. NOTT,
556, George-street,
8285 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

JUST RECEIVED—

Hoop iron, assorted sizes
Camp ovens and covers
Iron pots
Iron boilers, from 20 to 150 gallons
Foster's best spades and shovels
Lyndon's cast-steel ditto ditto
Patent shot
Bullock bows and chains
Traces and back bands
Bullock and horse hobble chains
Blacksmiths' bellows, from 18 to 50 inch
American axes and tomahawks
Falling and broad axes
Tomahawks, suitable for trading
Iron wire, assorted Nos.
Stop, ball, and racking cocks
Long and short handle frying pans

On sale at the Stores of
T. WOOLLEY,
9693 George and King Streets.

COARSE PACKING SALT—
For sale by
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
9520 Macquarie-place.

BARRETT'S TOBACCO, half tierces
Moulded tumblers
Cut wine glasses
Candlewick, fine quality
Soda ash, 51 per cent.
Amber rosin
Nutmegs
Castor oil
Foolscap paper
Crown and sheet window glass
Coloured and enamelled ditto.

On sale by
JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
9531 Church-hill.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Mails from Sydney to Campbelltown, Picton, Berrima, Marulan, Goulburn, and Yass, will in future leave Hogan's, Talbot Inn, corner of George and Market streets, at the usual hour, instead of as formerly, the White Horse.

All passengers and parcels booked at the above Inn. Fare as usual.

9503 J. H. JONES.

TESSELATED PAVEMENT, ENCAUSTIC AND VENETIAN TILES, PORCELAIN SLABS AND TILES FOR STOVES AND CHIMNEY PIECES.

THE undersigned having received from Messrs. Minton and Co., of Stoke on Trent, a consignment of their Ornamental Pavement, Encaustic Tiles, now generally adopted in Great Britain for Churches, Colleges, Entrance-halls, Porticoes, Verandahs, Hearths; also, Glazed Ornamental Tiles, for Walls, Dairies, Fireplaces, Grates; also, White Tiles, especially adapted for the health of wards of Hospitals, and by plumbers for surrounding sinks,—begs particularly to draw the attention of Architects and Builders to the same for their cleanliness, durability, warm, and ornamental character.

The above are now open for inspection; also, designs in various patterns and colours, on which orders will be transmitted to the manufacturers.

JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
Church-hill.

Extract from the *Liverpool Albion*, December 18, 1848.

"A number of workmen are engaged laying down in the grand Vestibule of the Town Hall, a beautiful Floor of Encaustic Tiles, manufactured at Stoke upon Trent. It forms a splendid tesselated or rather highly decorated pavement, with the Liverpool Arms in the centre, and a variety of rich patterns filling up the entire space. 9509

ECONOMY VERSUS PROFUSION.

J. V. LAVERS AND CO. respectfully call public attention to the great saving effected by the use of their

PASTE BLACKING,

which may be obtained in tins or boxes, containing 12 and 6 dozen penny packages, and sold respectively at 9s and 4s. 6d. per box. Two of these packages mixed with sour beer or vinegar are more than sufficient to make a sixpenny bottle of *Liquid* Blacking of the best possible quality, and at ONE FOURTH of its cost.

335, George-street, June 7. 9306

MANILA CORDAGE.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Three tons of Patent Manila Cordage, small sizes
One ton of Patent ditto Whale Line
ALSO
A few tons of Taal Sugar of a very superior quality, in small bags.

A. MOSES,
9781 Bridge-street.

FOR SALE.

FINE DEMERARA RUM, 3 O.P., in hog-heads and puncheons
Bottled Ale and Stout
Geneva, in cases
Brandy (Martell's), dark and pale
Sugar—Java, Manila, and Mauritius
Tea—Hysonskin, in chests and halves
Rice, Pepper, Cloves, &c., &c.

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
9728 Spring-street.

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, ex James Gibb.
58 Hogsheads, just received, and on sale by
MURPHY AND CO.,
9633 Queen street.

PRUNES.

JUST LANDED, ex Josephine, 8 Barrels of Prunes, in excellent order.

MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
9646 Queen-street.

JUST ARRIVED per Emma, from Hobart Town, and on sale by the undersigned—
12 Tons best Derwent potatoes
3 Ditto ditto globe onions
3 Ditto ditto carrots
Also,
10 Cases apples.

JOHN BAPTIST.
June 6. 9369

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATEN HAY, hydraulic pressed, and of superior quality, now landing, ex Cadet, from Hobart Town, and on sale by the undersigned.

JOHN MACNAMARA,
9748 Queen street.

DERWENT OATS.

NOW LANDING, ex Emma, from Hobart Town, and on sale by the undersigned, Van Diemen's Land Feed Oats of superior quality.

JOHN MACNAMARA,
9749 Queen-street.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

ONE Excellent Family Britzka, in first-rate order, with pole and shafts
Two sets of double harness
A pair of the most useful carriage horses in Sydney, bay with black points
One Stanhope, with tandem harness complete
One very handsome grey pony mare

Apply to Mr. ARMSTRONG, Veterinary Surgeon, Castlereagh-street.

June 13. 9740

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF T. W. BOWDEN.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Creditors will be held on Thursday, the 14th June, 1849, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the office of the undersigned, No 397, Pitt-street, in terms of the notice in the *Government Gazette* of the 15th May, 1849.

GEORGE KING,
9742 Official Assignee.

THE Partnership lately existing between us, carried on under the name or style of "Charles Appleton and Co.," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Appleton is to pay all the liabilities of the firm, and to receive all the debts and other assets of the firm. Dated this 31st May, 1849.

CHARLES APPLETON.
THOMAS WISEMAN.

Witness—A. H. M'CULLOCH.

N.B.—All orders drawn by Mr. John Smith, Ipswich, on Mr. Thomas Wiseman, at Charles Appleton and Co.'s, will be paid by the undersigned, at his office, No. 489, George-street, where he still continues to carry on business in the name of Charles Appleton and Co.

9671 CHARLES APPLETON.

CAUTION.—This is to give notice, that none of my drovers have any authority to sell any sheep or other stock on the road; and any person or persons purchasing sheep, cattle, or horses of them, will be prosecuted according to law.

WILLIAM LAWSON,
8972 Prospect.

FOUND, a Mare, now running at the farm of the undersigned; chestnut colour, branded WA on off shoulder, short tail and mane. The owner can have her by paying the expense of advertising.

WALTER HOWELL.
Middle River, June 12. 9673

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1512842

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

June 13.—Tamar, steamer, 130 tons, Captain Allen, from Moreton Bay, the 5th instant. Passengers—Mr. Powers, Mr. Binnie, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Cameron, and eight in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

June 13.—Julindur, barque, 530 tons, Captain Burn, for London. Passengers — Mr. and Mrs. H. Hart, six children, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Lardner, two children, and servant, Mr. Salway, Dr. Allsop, Mrs. Wilson and child.

June 13.—Brothers, schooner, 63 tons, Captain Dockray, for Portland Bay and Port Fairy. Passengers—Messrs. John Wilson and D. Westwood.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Phantom, for Adelaide; Antares, for Launceston; Gipsy Queen, for Callao; Clarissa, for Moreton Bay.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 13.—Primus, 38, Howard, from Newcastle, with 50 tons coals: Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 850 bushels grain, 75 trusses hay, 200 sheep, 44 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 13.—Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries; Norma, 35, Bloxham, for Broulee, in ballast; Currency Lad, 21, Palmer, for Port Stephens, with sundries; Charles Webb, 24, Andrews, for Kiama, in ballast; Primus, 38, Howard, for Newcastle, in ballast.

IMPORTS.

June 13.—West Indian, barque, 328 tons, Captain Mills, from China: 3991 bags sugar, 2746 chests and 1800 half-chests hysonskin tea, 785 chests and 200 half-chests congou, Lamb, Parbury, and Co; 2 cases silks, 1 box tea, Order.

EXPORTS.

June 13.—Antares, schooner, 131 tons, Captain Roach, for Launceston; 2 hogsheads British whiskey, 71 half-chests hysonskin tea, N. Gifford; 70 boxes pipes, 7 bundles empty bags, R. T. Ford; 10 bales bags, W. Dean; 35 tons coals, G. Byworth; 3 cases hams, Buyers and Lochhead; 1 parcel drapery, Lark and Bennett; 4 cases hats, H. Cohen; 34 bundles empty bags, J. W. Gosling.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For Port Nicholson.—By the William Alfred, to-morrow evening, at six.

For London.—By the Taglioni, on Saturday evening next, at six.

SHIPWRECKS AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.

(From the Moreton Bay Courier, May 26.)

We have a painful duty to perform in this day's issue, in recording a series of casualties on the coast during the late gales, by which it is estimated that about twenty-two of our fellow-creatures have perished. For the details of these distressing calamities we are chiefly indebted to Mr. Henry Tebbutt, one of the owners of the Helen schooner and to Captain Ellis, late of the Louisa, which vessel, the property of Messrs. Inder and Tebbutt, was lately cast ashore near the mouth of the Brunswick River, as reported in this journal at the time. The Helen, on her last trip to Sydney, encountered strong south-westerly gales, which, assisted by a south easterly current, drove her out to sea, and about a hundred miles to the southward of Port Jackson. It was with the greatest difficulty that she was enabled to run from Jervis's Bay to Port Stephens for refuge. On her last departure from Sydney, it was the chief object of the owners of the Helen to ascertain the condition of the Louisa, and afford assistance to the master and crew of that vessel. For this purpose the Helen was hove to off the Brunswick River. The fatal accident that followed will be best described by the following extract from the journal of Mr. Tebbutt:—

"The Helen's boat, with Captain Wilson, William Bassage, and William Leverington, carpenters, and Peter M'Gregor, Peter Coleman, Samuel Kennedy, Charles Vale, and William M'Main, seamen, left the vessel and proceeded to the Brunswick River, for the purpose of examining the Louisa and reporting upon her. Captain Wilson believing that there was not any sea on the bar, steered into the channel, and when about midway, a heavy roller broke on board of the boat, capsizing her and precipitating the whole of her crew into the sea. Leverington immediately sank. Bassage held on to the boat for some time, until being exhausted, he was washed off and drowned. Peter Coleman caught hold of the oar that Captain Wilson was swimming with, and in the struggle for life the captain with difficulty extricated himself, leaving the oar with Coleman, who shortly afterwards sank and was drowned. Captain Ellis, of the Louisa, was happily near the mouth of the river watching the boat as she crossed the bar, and on observing the accident he launched his own boat and pulled for the spot, where he succeeded in picking up Charles Vale, who but for this timely assistance, must have been drowned. Captain Wilson, by dint of severe exertion, managed to reach the shore. Peter M'Gregor had clung to the boat until she got among the breakers, when he contrived to swim ashore. Of Samuel Kennedy nothing was seen after the boat was upset. The accident appears to have been caused by Bassage and Leverington rising up in haste, just as the boat entered the bar channel, and upsetting Captain Wilson, who was steering.

Bassage has left a wife and a large family of children; he had been in the employ of Messrs. Inder and Co., builders, for the last eight years, and was a faithful servant. The other unfortunate men, Leverington, Coleman, and Kennedy, were unmarried. Captain Ellis took the survivors on board the Helen, and from his information the particulars of the following awful shipwrecks have been compiled.

Wreck of the Tweed.—This was an entirely new schooner, built at the River Tweed for Mr. Thompson, and on her first voyage to Sydney, with a full cargo of cedar. Captain Ellis found her hull lying bottom upwards on the beach, near the Tweed, and there cannot be the least doubt but that all hands on board have perished. No doubt this is the wreck that was seen by Captain Brown of the Ann Mary.

Wreck of the Jane Scott.—This ill-fated schooner was a cedar vessel, trading to the Tweed; and, it is believed, must have struck upon one of the reefs off Cook's Island during the late gales. One half of the vessel went ashore to the southward, and the other half to the northward of the Tweed River. The crew could not have had the shadow of a chance of escaping.

We have not been able to learn accurately the number of hands employed in the wrecked vessels; but from an approximate estimate, and only including as passengers the three human beings who have certainly been lost in the Swift, we suppose that not less than twenty-two souls have been ushered into eternity by these dreadful events.

The loss of the Matilda Ann, at the Richmond River, is fully confirmed by the late arrivals. The vessel lies, a total wreck, on the north head of the river. All hands saved.

We regret to learn that the wreck of the Louisa is almost entirely broken up.

The Tamar has experienced exceedingly bad weather on her passage. She was compelled to put into Trial Bay on Thursday last, from stress of weather, and again on Saturday into Port Stephens, where she remained until yesterday morning. Her cargo comprises 75 bales wool, 39 casks tallow, 1005 sheepskins, and 35 hides. Captain Allen reports having seen a number of tallow casks, from the wreck of the schooner Swift, on the beach near Cape Byron, as she passed; also observed men stripping the copper off the bottom of that vessel.

The schooner Elizabeth Jane, hence, arrived at Moreton Bay on the 28th May, and was to sail again for Sydney on the 7th instant. The ship Chasely was advertised for London, but should not sufficient inducement offer would sail for Sydney on the 15th instant.

The steamer Maitland, for Sydney, having been detained at Newcastle from Monday owing to the southerly gales, was returning to Morpeth as the Thistle came down the river yesterday morning.

Forty of the immigrants per John Bright and Emma Eugenia proceeded to the Hunter yesterday evening by the steamer Rose.

The ship signalled to the southward the whole of yesterday was not expected to make the port before morning.

H. M. S. Rattlesnake and Bramble sailed from Moreton Bay on the 25th May. The schooners Helen and Champion were to sail for Sydney on the 7th instant.

The Honorable Captain Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Captain Fitz Roy, and party, are on board the Lady Clarke, which sailed on the 4th March, and may therefore be daily expected.

DIARY
MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

June.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
14	THURSDAY	7 1	4 52	1 9	1 35

Moon—Last quarter, 3·29 A.M., June 14.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS. — The agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald* are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts no later than the 20th instant.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

We have been compelled from want of space to omit, until to-morrow, a quantity of matter already in type.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday.

CROWN LANDS.

Mr. Lowe, in pursuance of the motion which stood upon the paper in his name, begged to move, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the management of the Waste Lands of the Crown, the appropriation of the revenue derived therefrom, and the influence of such management and appropriation upon the colonization of the territory; the Committee to consist of eight members, exclusive of the mover, viz., Mr. Cowper, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. J. Macarthur, the Speaker, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Lamb. He had so often brought the matter of the condition of the lands of the colony before the Council, and so utterly hopeless was the prospect which past experience afforded him that any attention would be paid to such a subject, that it was discouraging to attempt to advance another step. It therefore was not in accordance with his wish and inclination that he now intruded upon the House. But the question, which he believed to be all important to the future destinies of this colony, had been allowed to go to sleep—it had slumbered in the hearts of those whom it most nearly concerned, and the press had not reminded them of it. Circumstances had acted against the fair consideration of this great question. Public opinion had remained dormant upon it. And although he felt that he could hope for but little sympathy in the observations he should have to make to the House, he felt compelled by a high sense of duty to give expression to those observations. The terms in which his resolution was expressed were very general. They were—"That a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the management of the waste lands of the Crown—the appropriation of the revenue derived therefrom—and the influence of such management and appropriation upon the colonization of the territory." The reason that had induced him to put his resolution in these general terms was this, that without any disparagement to the opinions of that House—without any syllable of blame or censure on any of the committees that had sate on various subjects, and which had sent up their reports—reports in some instances unanimously assented to by the Council—the work which had been undertaken by those committees, some of which were presided over by the honorable gentleman, the Speaker; some by his honorable friend the hon. member for Cumberland; and some by other honorable members, might have been more successfully prosecuted, and the conclusions arrived at by them might have been presented in a more powerful point of view. The reports which had issued from that Council on the subject of Crown lands, on Emigration, and the General Grievance Report, all and each, excellent as they were in their way, had one defect, the defect of being a part only of what they professed to be a whole. They pretended to take into consideration a great subject, under which either of these heads must be looked on only as a branch. It was as easy to divorce the soul from the body, as it was to separate the question of immigration, and the regulation of the Crown lands, and colonization. (Hear, hear.) And the converse might be held if they looked at the Immigration Report. It was utterly impossible to contemplate immigration to these colonies without looking at the prospects of the immigrants—without considering where they were to be settled—how they were to be employed. The subjects were inseparable; they had been found by each succeeding committee of the Council inseparable; and the endeavour to keep the one distinct from the other had only terminated in a confused junction of the two. Nor, although it might appear that there was a great reluctance to enter into the consideration of this question of the disposal of Crown lands on the part of the people of the colony, he must be allowed to state his own deliberate belief, that but very little difference of opinion existed as to its main points, except in the minds of those whose material interests were deeply affected by it. But what he had most to regret was this visible disinclination to enquire into the question. People out of doors could not see that these questions of immigration and land grievance were merely ramifications of one great question. Suppose the fracture of a beautiful statue—the Apollo Belvidere for example—if any persons chanced to pick up the broken particles—what idea could they form of the beauty and perfections of the original work? It was under this impression that he had moved for this committee. It was because, as yet, he believed, this question had only been exposed to the view of the colonists in fragments. It was because seeing, as he could, that no reasonable opposition could be offered to the appointment of this committee, that a fair and clear understanding on the greatest and most comprehensive question which could affect the colony would be come to. He hoped the committee would be appointed, and he hoped they would do more than sit. Believing that the constituent elements of the committee would not be much altered, he trusted that the result of the committee would not be termed the work of any one man, but that each and all of its members would devote himself to that particular portion of the inquiry with which his habits, experience, and acquirements, rendered him most familiar. All the questions to which he had alluded as the subjects of consideration by committees of the Council were subordinates to this great question—he believed he had shown to that House repeatedly before, that *the lands of that colony—the lands of every colony were the right of Great Britain for the purposes of colonization—and those only.* That these lands were to be disposed of—however they were to be held by license or by lease—they were to be disposed of to work out the one great end — colonization. He trusted therefore that the committee which he now proposed would be able to produce a document that would be not intended to serve the purposes of particular individuals, or the interests of particular classes, but which would, by treating this great question in a broad and comprehensive light, afford information which would guide the views and direct the conclusions of statesmen and practical philosophers on this question in every part of the world. They would by considering the subject in this way, show how impossible it was to lay down general rules and precise theories for the government of different settlements—varying in soil, in climate, in the habits, manners, and pursuits of its population. They would find out that this question of the land—though it might be made the origin of subtle theories, and precise deductions by closet statesmen, could not be reduced to an exact practical science;—that it was a question which required sound judgment and acute discrimination—a question that could be confined and limited by no general and arbitrary principles. That principles must be made to accommodate with circumstances, and that when those circumstances were not only variable, but distinct, no undeviating theory could prevail. This was the cause of the absurd fallacy into which a clique of political theorists had fallen, of the £1 an acre minimum price system. They had considered that price in reference to the peculiar circumstances of the lands of other colonies, made the principle a fixed, an arbitrary one, and applied it to all colonial lands alike. There was another object which he had in view in bringing forward the discussion on this subject. That object was because he believed when any honest view had been taken in error on this question, the error had been the consequence of looking at the subject in parts, which could only be fairly treated as a whole. They had endeavoured to separate topics that were inseparable, and had thus narrowed their views and opinions down to the interest of peculiar classes—the bearing of those different topics on particular pursuits, and had not regarded the whole matter as a national and comprehensive question. He would also admit that he had another object in bringing forward this motion. He did wish to offer some remarks in answer to the despatch of Earl Grey, dated the 11th August, 1848, and which was written in reply to a despatch from his Excellency, forwarding for the consideration of her Majesty's Government, the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Minimum upset price of Crown Lands, dated 27th September, 1847. He felt bound to offer these remarks, since he could not but regret in the great poverty of colonial subjects, that this subject had been suffered to remain almost wholly undiscussed out of doors. That despatch had now been in the colony for a considerable period, and had been suffered to remain without an answer, and without examination, by the press of the colony, although, ingenious and clever as was the paper it enclosed from the Land and Emigration Commissioners, under fair discussion all the sophistries and fallacies so seemingly put forth in it would crumble into nothing. He did hope it would be a part of the labours of the Committee to which he now moved to explain and unmask this most specious and plausible despatch. He (Mr. Lowe) would endeavour very briefly to show a few points to justify this statement—he would show them that the despatch, though pretending to set aside the Report of the Select Committee of that Council might be answered, and that the Committee was justified in their report. He would first allude to the despatch of Lord Grey. After going at some length into the question he concludes—

But I abstain from entering into any further arguments. Considering the extreme importance of the subject, and bearing in mind that it falls especially to the duty of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to keep a watchful regard to all that passes on these topics from year to year, I thought it right to call upon that Board for such remarks as might occur to them on the present question. I have received from them the accompanying able Report, in which I entirely concur, and I would refer to it for a fuller examination than it is necessary for me to add in this despatch of the several topics handled in the Committee's Report. To the same document I would also refer you for some remarks upon such portions of that Report as relate to the Orders in Council on Squatting. I am very sensible of the striking manner in which the views at which the Committee arrived have been explained in their Report. And I need not say that I am fully satisfied that they, in their inquiries, have been actuated by the same anxiety for the welfare of the colony which has also prompted the remarks I have offered to you on the present occasion. I shall, however, deeply lament it if any arguments, however ingenious or forcibly expressed, shall lead the public of New South Wales to desire the abandonment of those principles under which the colony has made its extraordinary progress of the last ten or twelve years, and under which the settlements of Port Phillip and South Australia have been so flourishing, in order to recur to the principles on which was founded the colony of Western Australia.

Now with regard to this singular conclusion of Lord Grey's despatch, it was only necessary for him (Mr. Lowe) to state, that the right hon. Secretary could never by possibility have read the "ingenious and forcible arguments" to which he alluded, as contained in the Report of the Select Committee, or he would at once have seen that there was not the slightest proposal to abandon the alienation of the lands of the Crown by sale, or to return to the system of free grants, which obtained in Western Australia. All the committee did recommend was, not that the land should be given without a price, but that it should have a reasonable price set upon it. It was not a question which Lord Grey had to discuss, whether the merits of the free grant system were good or not. It might be a matter on which a difference of opinion might prevail, and it was a question whether the ill success of the settlement of Western Australia was traceable to this system or not. But the report of the Committee had given the preference to the present system of sale, and therefore the merits of the free grant system did not at all come into discussion. He believed, though it was the fashion to attribute the misfortunes of Western Australia, as compared with the prosperity of Port Phillip and South Australia, to the free grant system, it was far more reasonably attributable to the barrenness of its land—its want of great harbours; and he believed another element in these misfortunes was one to which all the Australian colonies were more or less exposed—that the system of free grants in Western Australia had tended to cripple the land fund—exactly as the absurd £1 an acre minimum price system had done here, and thus to prevent the extension of colonisation. He could not exactly understand how the system of giving land away in one colony, while so high a price was put upon it in the neighbouring colony, was a very rational explanation why people should wish to leave that settlement. He would now come to the report of the Land Commissioners, and in setting out these gentlemen say that "they trust that in explaining the points in which they differ from the views expressed in the Committee's Report they will not appear to manifest any want of the respect due to their authority." Certainly the way they show this respect is somewhat curious; it was certainly a most barren respect, for not a single opinion of the Committee was adopted. The whole of their recommendations on this subject, both now and on previous occasions, were with "all due respect," of course treated as a number of fallacies. The gentlemen in Downing-street had trusted to their own superior knowledge and judgment, and in no single instance on this question had the Imperial Government deigned to pay the slightest attention to the practical experience of the colony. (Hear, hear.) He would say generally of the report of the Commissioners, that it did not attempt to prove, from beginning to end, that any one single good had attended upon the raising the price of land; all that they could even pretend, or attempt to prove was, that it had done no harm. Thus, after a seven years' trial of their system, during the entire period of which it had been indignantly protested against by the colonists at large, all that its originaters and supporters could say in its favour was, that it had done no harm. But he would go further—he would contend that throughout that period, the system had been maintained by those interested in its maintenance, only by the grossest and most wilful misrepresentations. The system so universally condemned in the colonies had been declared unblushingly by the gentlemen of the Colonial Office in Parliament to be looked on here as a boon—that it was regarded by the people here as the charter of their colonization—that it was held to be the only means by which immigration on a broad and extensive scale could be promoted. All these statements had been made—made by those who must have known them to be untrue; and he was prepared most unhesitatingly to assert, that up to the year 1847, when the report of the Select Committee was sent home, the grossest, the most wilful, the most deliberate and systematic misrepresentations were resorted to by the Colonial Office, to uphold this pernicious system. If, therefore, the report had done no further good, it had at least had one most beneficial effect—it had put the public discussion of this question on a proper footing, it had shamed its supporters out of the disgraceful practice to which they had descended. It was now, at least, impossible to defend the system on the ground on which alone its adoption and continuance had been upheld. The grounds were shown to be utterly fallacious—that the effect of raising the price had been precisely converse of what had been predicted of it; directly the contrary to the assertions which had been so most perseveringly and daringly made, as to what had really been its consequence. Before the reception of the Report of the Select Committee, it had always been contended by the Colonial Office—in Parliament and out of Parliament—that the raising the minimum price had never stopped the land fund—that the decrease in the sale of land was ascribable to other causes. But he found, in a despatch written to Sir George Gipps, in the year 1841, that Lord Stanley distinctly stated, that the object and effect of this measure would be to augment the land fund. The noble lord was express on this point, and it was important that it should be borne in mind as they proceeded to examine the present bearings of the question. It was said then by Lord Stanley, and the other advocates of the system, that it would augment the land fund, not check it; arguing precisely, he supposed, on the principle that as the smuggler would put a limit on the price of contraband articles, so would the squatter here put a limit on the price of land. Now, however, what did these advocates of the system say? They now turned round with cool effrontery, and told them that not only had the system checked the sale of land, but it was designed and intended to check it. They congratulated the colonists on the result. They declare it a positive good to have rendered the land fund a nullity, and to have rendered almost prohibitory the possession of land for the true purposes of colonization. Thus the only good which its warmest advocates could predict from it was not achieved. The only rational principles on which the measure could be defended being those of common sense, now failed. This measure, proposing to raise a land fund, had effectually destroyed it. Now, however, they might argue that the object of the measure was to check speculation—the truth was out—the miserable shift would not avail them: the system, in its naked deformity was upheld to the British public, and the spectacle declared, that the land fund of this colony—the true and legitimate instrument of colonization—was annihilated by it. This was the whole, which even the very ingenious and elaborate Report of the Commissioners could say in support of the system—that it had done no harm. This negative claim to support was all they could put forth; and even this proposition is supported by an argument which certainly did appear to him most singular. The Report says—"We have already stated, that coincidently with the increase of the minimum price from 5s. to 12s., and ultimately to 20s. per acre, the amount of land sales fell from 370,000 to little more than 4000 acres, and this fact alone would seem at first sight an irresistible proof that the high price was the cause of the falling off of the land sales by which it was accompanied. We think, however, a consideration of the circumstances of New South Wales will materially modify this conclusion. The amount of land already alienated by the Crown in New South Wales, *and which, therefore, is already applicable to agriculture, exceeds 5,000,000 acres.*" This is the first, the chief, the great fallacy into which these Commissioners, from their utter want of practical information on the subject, have fallen. They assume at once that the whole of the lands in the colony which had been alienated from the Crown, had been applied or were applicable to the purposes of agriculture. But was it not notorious among the colonists themselves, that by far the greater portion of the lands thus alienated, were alienated because it was believed they could be profitably purchased for the purposes of pasture? (Hear, hear.) Could it be pretended that more than a fractional part of the alienated lands were fit for the purpose of agriculture? Yet in this utter and gross ignorance of the circumstances of the colony, do the Commissioners proceed very satisfactorily and convincingly to themselves, no doubt, to lay the foundation of their argument for asserting the excellency of the high minimum price system. The Report proceeds: "the Committee (meaning the Select Committee of the Council) calculate the number of acres occupied, or which are likely to be occupied for pastoral purposes, at about 180,000,000. The price which land would fetch for these purposes is variously stated. One witness thinks that under very favourable circumstances 2s. 6d. per acre, might be obtained; another, that 1s. per acre is the utmost the squatter could pay; and a third, an auctioneer of considerable practice in Sydney, whose statement is borne out by a gentleman occupying pastoral lands, states his opinion, that it would not answer to buy pastoral lands at all." The witnesses seemed to have great weight with the Commissioners, though considering that they had got the lands on their own terms they stood pretty much in the position of "the buyer, who buyeth and saith—naught—naught—and then goeth and boasteth." (Hear, and laughter). The Report goes on—

The "exchangeable value" of a run, if the land is of good quality and stocked with sheep or cattle, appears to be now about 4d. or 6d. an acre. Further, the lands which, if they are sold at all, must be sold at these prices, comprise considerable tracts, estimated in some districts at one-seventh, in others at one-third of the whole, which are capable of profitable cultivation when the advance of settlement shall render such cultivation possible. Government has hitherto refused to alienate lands on such terms as these. And the Committee have nowhere stated the opinion that Government ought to have acted otherwise. It may be assumed, therefore, that although the principal complaint against the present law is that it renders land unsaleable, except under particular circumstances, yet the Committee themselves are not prepared to assert that it would be proper to sell any portion of the 180,000,000 of acres now only applicable to pasture, except what may from time to time be wanted for cultivation. But it is evident that land sales for the mere purpose of cultivation cannot be expected to proceed very rapidly in a country possessing only 200,000 inhabitants, if 180,000,000 acres are to be occupied under circumstances which render such sales inexpedient, and 5,000,000 are already in the hands of individuals.

Here again they were met by the same fallacy—they were told the 5,000,000 acres alienated must all be for the purpose of cultivation in a community of only 190,000 people. The Report proceeded—

The considerations, however, which in our opinion furnish an answer to the conclusions of the Committee, require a somewhat fuller statement. We need hardly remind Lord Grey of the extraordinary mania for buying land which prevailed in 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840, during which, in a colony numbering about 50,000 inhabitants, upwards of 1,100,000 acres of land were sold, and the greater part of the proceeds applied to emigration. It has often been said, and need scarcely be repeated, that the effects of such excessive speculation must necessarily be, first, to exhaust the means of those who are disposed to buy the article in which the speculation takes place, and next, to pre-occupy more than all the field within which speculation could profitably be carried on. This double consequence was produced in the present case. The speculations of 1837, and the following years, produced the most ruinous embarrassments among the class, who, if unembarrassed, would have bought land from Government; and it glutted the land market with property which its purchasers could neither procure labour to cultivate, nor afford to hold uncultivated, and which they were consequently obliged to offer for sale at any price. The depreciation of landed property arising from these causes must, we think, under any circumstances, have produced a temporary cessation of land sales, and if so it appears to us that the increased price of Crown lands can have had no other effect than perhaps the beneficial one of hastening that inevitable result.

Now whether the over speculation in land had anything to do with the prevention of this progress of agriculture or not, was a question which perhaps the events that took place in the colony would best answer. Did not the colonists at the very time this speculation was going on, at the very time when those lands for agricultural purposes were being sold, import a large proportion of agricultural produce from the distant shores of South America? Therefore the whole notion of this existence of cultivated lands in the possession of the colonists was a mere delusion. The talk of buying more land than the people could cultivate, was only an exposure of the ignorance of the Commissioners. The parties who bought the land, if they had more land than they could cultivate, had not more than they could occupy; and it was only for occupancy that nine-tenths of the lands had been purchased. But admitting that the over speculation had produced a temporary cessation in the sale of land—what was the course adopted? The Home Government, seeing that a reaction was coming, with a wise and paternal policy determined to stimulate that reaction to the utmost. Seeing misfortune coming, they must make bad worse. Instead of leaving the matter to the ordinary oscillations of trade, to recover itself of its own inherent energy, they having seen the sales fall low must make them fall lower. This was the wise policy of the Home Government. They saw that over speculation would cause trade in land to oscillate, and they must give another impetus to the pendulum—to make it oscillate still more unfavourably. They, to give relief to the colony, made that which was only a transient position of trade, a permanent condition of the colony—they met the temporary loss, which a landholder by his own imprudence might have incurred, and which he might, by time and circumstance, have been able to retrieve, with the deliberate intention to make his ruin fixed and sealed. (Hear, hear.) This was the policy that they defended—this was the beneficial result of the increased minimum price of Crown lands on which they so warmly congratulated themselves. The Commissioners then went on in their Report to an elaborate statement of the effects of over speculation in railways in England, which they desired to make analogous to the effect produced here by the over speculation on land. They said,

But lest it may be thought that these natural causes (if this expression may be applied to the laws of trade) would be insufficient to account for the very remarkable facts exhibited in the table of land sales, we may perhaps be allowed to illustrate this part of the question by what has occurred lately in this country. It is within the recollection of everybody that the year 1845 was a period of extravagant speculation in England, and that the object to which capital was generally applied was the formation of joint stock companies. In November, 1844, an office was established for registering projects of this kind; and we have procured a statement of the number of companies originated and provisionally registered from the opening of this office nearly to the present time. The numbers were as follows:—

November and December,	1844	124
"	1845	1520
"	1846	292
"	1847	215
January to June,	1848	59

This, it will be observed, exhibits a decrease something analogous to that appearing in the land sales of New South Wales; but turning to the department of railways in which the principal speculation took place, the result is more strikingly to the point. The number of registered projects is here as follows:—

November and December,	1844	81
"	1845	1129
"	1846	55
"	1847	16
January to June,	1848	9

This table exhibits the results necessarily following from over speculation, if left to the operation of the ordinary laws of trade. By the sole operation of these laws, the origination of railway projects has been for the moment, not substantially only, but literally annihilated. If it happened that Parliament had interfered to check the speculation of 1844-5, it might have been most forcibly argued by persons interested in the origination of these enterprises that their total extinction was caused by the measures of the Legislature. The actual result shows that they would have been mistaken. Yet the case of railways in England would have been strictly and closely analogous to that of land sales in New South Wales. The same over speculation has been followed in both instances by the same monetary convulsion, the same exhaustion of private capital, and the same depreciation of that which was the subject of speculation. The differences which may be remarked between the two cases are, first, that the apparent extinction of enterprise has been less absolute in New South Wales than in this country, and next that its revival, which will probably take place hereafter in the department of English railways until their construction shall accommodate itself to the ascertained wants of the country, has already commenced in respect of the land sales of New South Wales, which have lately shown a progressive increase in the purchases of country lands, from 3922 acres in the year 1843 to 6735 in the year 1846, and to about 19,000 in the year 1847.

What now, he asked, did those railway statistics show, beyond the ordinary operations of trade? But it was not so with the land here—here the prohibitions to buy land had become stereotyped. The disease under which England lay, in respect to her railway transactions, was merely transient, it must cure itself. In this colony the disease had become chronic, it had been fixed and seated in the constitution of the country, by the acts of the Colonial Office. Could there, he would ask, be any thing more sophistical than the manner in which it was attempted to assimilate these two questions? Could it be argued for one moment that the excessive and overdone projects of railway speculators in England have any analogy to the sale of land in this colony? Let him ask, if it was not now, as in the time of the land speculation mania—the desire, the legitimate and proper desire of the immigrant who came out here, to acquire land, if he could obtain it at its real value? Could any one persuade him that if land was at a fair price, at which the immigrant could purchase and settle advantageously, that the sale of land would not take place? If the Commissioners really wanted to make any thing of their railway argument—they should have gone to show that every other branch of trade had been similarly affected here. But then they found by their statistical returns, that the sales by auction had increased—that the shipping in the port had increased; but that this, the paramount investment of the colony—the main hope and dependence of all successful colonization, remained low;—then he must look for other causes. If now, when trade was reviving in England, they found railroads remain stationary, then indeed might they ascribe the annihilation of the land fund to the ordinary operations of trade. But he (Mr. Lowe) could not see that this could be attributed to any such operations. He found that since this raising of the minimum price, while the land fund had dwindled away to a mere nothing, the population of the colony had doubled—the exports of the colony had nearly doubled—the stock of the colony had doubled, and yet the purchase of land was as small as ever. When he saw this, it was idle for them to be led away, that this was the result of an undue speculation, which had long since ceased to exist. They must look to some other cause—they must not be led away by these gentlemen of the Colonial Office, who would, in a *doctrinaire* style, presume to teach them political economy, on rules which the colonists could as well appreciate and understand as themselves. They needed not to be informed by the Land and Immigration Commissioners that in the ordinary operations of trade, the trade should be left for remedy to its own resources; but they had a right to protest against that being assumed to be an ordinary operation of trade, which was in reality a positive inhibition of sale. They had a right to tell the Colonial Minister and these Commissioners on whom he relied, that while all other pursuits and interests had been extending, the stagnation in respect to the acquisition of land had been permanent. It was childish to argue that the cessation of the sale of land arose only from the embarrassment of the colony. There was no object of human desire in the colony, the price of which had not deteriorated since the period when this system was introduced; but while the price had been deteriorated, the consumption and production had increased; while in respect to land, the price being fixed and prohibitory, the abstinence from purchase became permanent. It was stated most irritatingly in the Report that the solution of the problem of the continued depression in the sale of lands, was that the colony was pressed for capital—that the country was depressed for want of capital, and that the land market had been glutted. But in this case would not the evil have passed away? Suppose the electric light could be introduced into Sydney, would not the Sydney Gas Company have been injured?—but does any one expect that in consequence the whole colony would be ruined? If the practicability of the aerial machine were established, the railways in England would have suffered; but the country would not have gone to destruction. The loss and panic would have been great, but it would have passed away. But what was the process which had been done with respect to the price of land? The commissioners coolly told them that though the country in every other respect had advanced, that they had done right to prohibit the sale of land, though it was unnecessary; for the same effects would have resulted as the effects of over speculation, even if the minimum price had not been increased at all. (Hear.) This was the jargon by which the intelligence of the colony and of that Council was to be imposed on. These were the arguments on which this system was to be maintained—this was the reasoning on which a high and prohibitory price was to be reserved on all colonial lands, to the utter abandonment of every good and comprehensive principle of colonization. These were the principles on which the new settlement of Canterbury was to be established—a settlement in which bishops and speculators, orthodox principles and land-jobbing, should vie for preeminence, under a system of a £3 an acre minimum price. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The interested supporters of such principles—the maintainers of this system, let them be in the Colonial Office or out of it, could not longer delude the world respecting it. They might have the power to uphold it for a while; but he asserted broadly, that neither philosophers nor statesmen, however vast their minds and high their attainments, could defend, by reason and argument, a theory so utterly unsubstantial. (Cheers.) He thought, also, the Committee for which he moved might easily devote a portion of their attention to the present state of the squatting system. Much as that question had already been discussed, he did think it was a subject on which a serious reflex might be well directed. He believed, that even now fruitless as had been all his efforts in that House to expose the monstrous iniquity which the system involved, that at last many gentlemen belonging to the class of squatters would awake to the monstrous evil that was about to be inflicted, not only on the country at large, but on themselves. When they came more closely, more temperately to examine the system they now so eagerly clasped, he did think they would find, on the consideration of their own interests, enough to induce them to pause, ere they hugged that which he most assuredly believed would turn out to be their own destruction. While the management of the system—the disposal, granting, and continuing these highly prized leases was left in the hands of the Government, no doubt the system might work very smoothly. The Colonial Secretary and the gentlemen, who it was supposed were the responsible administrators of the Government in this colony, would work easily enough, with the squatters ready on any conditions almost, to accept this long implored boon of a leasehold tenure. But the time would come when a different state of things would arise, when the question of right must be brought before other tribunals, and he, as one of those who would fatten on the spoils, would exclaim emphatically to the squatters, "Woe unto ye when ye fall into the hands of the lawyers." (Hear, hear, and great laughter.) The right to these leases must eventually, in numberless instances, be taken into the superior law courts of the colony, and the Judges who would try them, would try them not as the Government would dispense these leases, but by the strict letter of the law. Now, when the Queen, as the owner of the land, could be put in motion, it was easy for any influential squatter to turn off any impertinent intruder on his run; but it would cease to be so were the right of the Queen vested only in the occupant. In a case which had occurred the other day, in which a man who had a store on the licensed run of a squatter, which of course acted detrimentally to the interests of such squatter, this question had been fully illustrated. Had it been a trespass on the squatter, the result might have been very different, but it was held to be a trespass on the Queen. But it would soon be different, and the occupant would be obliged to stand on the valid authority to occupy given to him in his lease. These leases, moreover, must contain as an essential part the power of the Government to grant them. They must also show, as that power of the Government was dependent upon it, what was the state of the occupation at the time they were granted—and even if, in the 13th year of the lease, questions should be raised as to the occupation of the land one year before the lease was granted, with all the difficulties which the flux of time, the difficulty of procuring evidence, must cause, the cause must go to be argued in a court of law. The leases, too, thus granted must contain a certain and specific quantity of this terrestrial earth; and he was informed, on authority to which he could most implicitly trust, that not one of the applications for leases which had been put in, described truly and sufficiently the land it was desired should be leased. Nor in the absence from the colony of any general trigonometrical survey, did he imagine that such sufficient and accurate survey would be possible, in almost any instance. The applications, for the most part, stated certain natural boundaries, as the limits of the run applied for; but the quantity of land they proposed to occupy was stated as far less than what these boundaries included. There was in most instances probably only a portion of the land that could be made available for the purposes of the occupants, and this was what he had asked for. The scrub—the rock—the sand—was all left out; but if the whole of the land within such boundaries was not faithfully and accurately represented,—in this case the instrument itself would become absolutely void. When the squatters came to reconsider these matters — when they saw how liable the tenure on which they indulged such visions of security was to be disturbed,—when they reflected that as the holders of these leases, they could no longer look to the Crown to back them—that they would have to find their own witnesses, to pay their own expenses in establishing their claim, he did think they would be inclined to pause, and once again weigh in the balances the advantages of the new and untried system, over that which they were now so eager to give up. He believed from his conscience, that it would be far better for the true interests of the squatters to go on under the present system, were they at the mercy of the Government, than to leave themselves in the hands of competing individuals, who would eventually bring them to the lawyers, of whom, he as one of the number, would say "a pretty example we will make of you when you come." He repeated, for he was most anxious the squatters should be made acquainted with their true position on this subject, that the leases under the land orders would require to be as precise in their terms and descriptions of the land to be leased, as the terms on a deed of grant in fee simple—and he hardly need remind honourable members of that House how many deeds of grant in that colony had been voided by want of definite description of the land granted. He therefore would put it to the squatters—to those at least who were not wholly and solely governed by their own miserable and selfish interests, whether these leases would give them that important advantage which they wished to obtain—whether these instruments could be made extensively to give them secure possession, when they must remember that they must in terms be as precise and exact as the conveyance of a house or piece of land in fee simple—failing in these, these coveted documents would be of no avail. Would they in the position in which they at present stood, resort to such a system as this? He believed, looking at the gradual reductions that had taken place in the price of wool—the inevitable diminution which had taken place in the profits of sheep farming; that a system more destructive to the very existence of the present class of squatters in this colony could not be adopted. There was also one other point of view on which he would consider this question before referring it to the Select Committee. It was in respect to the appropriation of the fund derived from the sale of lands. He contended that this was a subject which it was most desirable that the Committee should consider. If it could be shown that it would be wise and expedient that the administration of the Crown lands should be left in the hands of the local Government, he took it that the expediency of entrusting the appropriation of the revenue derived from them must follow. He thought he had sufficiently shown that so long as the home Government, or the Colonial Office had the control of the administration of the waste lands of the colony, and the disposal of the revenues arising therefrom, that neither the interests or the wishes of the colonists would weigh much. The Colonial Office might make its own bargain with those whom it wished to patronize in the expenditure of these revenues. True it might be the wish of the colonists to get as many immigrants as possible for the money thus amassed, but they had sufficient experience of the Colonial Office to know that any such consideration would there be considered insignificant. They happened to know that the price of sending a convict here, necessarily a higher price than that of sending an immigrant, was £15, and yet in a late debate they had Lord John Russell himself speaking of the cost of deporting immigrants to this colony at £20 per head. He must say that the colonists had great reason to complain of the great grievance which this appropriation of their own funds inflicted on them. Nor could he see under the very convenient and comfortable arrangement which appeared to have been made as to the appropriation of the surplus of Schedule B., that it was at all requisite even to the aggrandising principle of the home Government that such appropriation should be persisted in. He must say when he saw this surplus appropriated to meet the deficiency of any other schedule, he did think the Government had certainly discovered a very snug way of relieving themselves of any difficulty which might arise in defraying the expenses of the Government. The land fund might, he should think, be resigned after this snug arrangement. (Cheers.) There was one other topic to which he must allude in connexion with the subject, it was the topic of immigration, and with respect to this subject there was much, very much to be offered in complaint by the colonists. It had been argued at first that the increase in the price of land was to increase the land fund, and it was well known and admitted now that the management of the land fund was altogether inseparable from emigration. The people of this colony had a right to say—he for one would fearlessly assert that the great principle on which alone emigration or colonization ought to be conducted could never be carried out under the present Land Orders. That the great stimulus of emigration and colonization—the leading incentive which could actuate the dwellers in the mother country to seek a home in a foreign land—namely, the desire to possess the land and subdue it, must be rendered of non effect by the £1 an acre system. Dr. Lang, who had been a supporter of this system, found out that the people of England were not to be deceived by it, and he was obliged to misrepresent its working to induce people to come to this country. He had stated that if a man paid £40 for his passage here, he would be entitled to eighty acres of land on his arrival—thus had he been obliged to gloze over the fatal errors of this pernicious system. Now even if the repayment of the passage money in land was to be made by the Government, what pretence was there that the land given for it would be eighty acres? It was well known that the minimum price was not the upset price—that it was the policy of the Government and of the system to place the highest upset price on any piece of land that it would bear, and to limit only in respect to the cheapness at which the colonists could purchase it. The Agricultural Company, however, had adopted the principle thus laid down by Dr. Lang. They proposed to sell their lands at the fixed price of £1 per acre—the Government however taking care that they should not sell at less,—it was too cautious to admit of an opposition shop being set up against it. But it was needless to refer to peculiar instances; the whole working of the system throughout, had shown, that in the sale of large breadths of land, the principle of a high maximum price, and sale by auction, would not act together. That under such a combination of systems, the real interests, not only of the colony, but of British colonization, must suffer. They ought therefore to make the great principles on which alone the question of immigration, the creation of a land fund, and the safe and just disposal of the crown lands of the colony could be adjusted, known and understood throughout England. They ought to have their agents in the House of Parliament, and out of the House, to explain the real position in which the colony stood. The sterling merits of the question ought not longer to be concealed in the petty ignorance of anything colonial in which public men in England ventured to dabble. He would venture to state, that no Minister of the Crown—no statesman of England, no newspaper writer had as yet ventured to dilate upon any topic connected with these colonies who had not displayed lamentable ignorance of its true position. Lord John Russell the other day in an accidental debate on this subject, spoke of the Bishop of Sydney as having given up a third of his salary, and as being a member of the Legislative Council. He also found that an article discussing the affairs of New South Wales, which appeared in the *Daily News*, stated that Sir George Gipps dissolved the Legislative Council. Such errors, absurd as they might appear here, were rendered very important, by the peculiar manner in which they were made to bear on certain questions deeply affecting the interests of this colony. In fact, the whole political history of this colony as it obtained credence at home, was an imaginary history. (Hear, hear.) The delusions and inventions on which men were led to found their opinions of the state of this colony were utterly deceptive; but it was necessary that these delusions should have been kept up in order to perpetuate a system which he had, he believed, shown to be evil in principle—ruinous in practice—as regarded the present and future—and utterly subversive of those great principles of colonization which ought to guide the government of an empire. He now believed he had said sufficient to show the House that he had not moved for this Committee on any slight or trivial grounds; but, in conclusion, he could not but say he did think that though in many instances he had successfully advocated the views in regard to the disposal of land in that Council—though he had succeeded once or twice in convincing the reason not only of hon. members, but of the great majority of the community, it was a great and crying grievance, that all that could be effected by practical experience and knowledge of the subject, that the deliberate wisdom of a whole people should be set aside by the whisper of any interested adventurer, who might happen to catch the ear of an official in Downing-street. He could not but also think it a great misfortune that the intrinsic merits of this most important question should not have been sufficient more decidedly to rouse the colonists in and out of the Council, from the apathy with which it had as yet been regarded. The press of the colony had joined in that apathy, an apathy which he could not but look on as suicidal; and had one-twentieth part of the spirit on this momentous question been evinced, which had been displayed on the proposed new constitution for the colony, one-twentieth part of the indignation, the just and manly indignation been expressed, which had been, at the disgraceful attempt to force a renewal of transportation on the colony, this question would long ago have been decided. It was not a question on which the colonists would have stood alone—the whole of civilized Europe was now eagerly alive to this question of colonization. A proper statement of facts, a clear assertion of rights, would have been supported by the unanimous press of Great Britain. The whole of the thinking people of Great Britain—its great minds, its statesmen, and its philosophers, from that great authority, M'Culloch, downwards—were against the principles by which the land policy of the colony had been hitherto governed. All were in favour of a change; except, indeed, the one great stronghold of the system, which had originated in self-interest, and had been fostered by corruption—the despised, the detested Colonial Office itself. (Hear, hear.) Low and contemptible as was the position into which that office had sunk, he believed that from the apathy of the people here—that in the struggle on this question, backed as the colonists were by the intelligence of all England, the Colonial Office would be the victor; that the people of this colony would be the vanquished. He repeated he regretted that it was not until forced by mere animal instinct, till the preservation of their own material interests required it, that the colonists could be brought to a sense of the importance of this question. He, at least, felt that he had done his duty; he felt that on a great question like this he was not the advocate of any class, but of the great interest, not only of the colony but of the empire and the world at large. It was this that had induced him to call for this enquiry—because he believed the policy of the Colonial Office to be deliberately subversive of the interests of this colony; because he could trace in that policy no motives but those which would induce him to believe that it was desired to strike out this fair dependency from the dominions of the British empire. He found that policy to have been the evident determination to confine those elements of this colony to a small and petty state, which, under a nobler and wiser guidance, would have developed to a great and mighty empire. He believed more than this, he believed that the principles which had guided that office were such as were intended to check colonization on those broad and comprehensive principles which could alone render it worthy of a great nation, or a blessing to the human race. The history of this office was identified with the darkest page of the history of the empire—it was the blackest page in the annals of Great Britain. They had only to go back to the revolted states of America—which a common share of prudence and moderation would have preserved unalterably allied and attached to Great Britain—to find how a mighty empire, not a mere collection of dependencies, had been sacrificed, to gratify the arrogance, the selfishness, the ignorance of this oppressive institution. He would speak boldly. He could read nothing in the policy of the Colonial Office, nothing in its measures and acts, nothing in the promptings and motives from

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which they palpably sprang, which did not lead him to the conviction, that it was the desire of this Office, to check the rise and progress of the British race on the earth, in order to perpetuate its own odious and abhorred domination. (Cheers.) He would now beg to move that the Committee be appointed.

Mr. M'KINNON seconded the motion, suggesting, however, that as the people of Port Phillip were equally interested in the discussion of this question, it would be better that the Committee should be appointed by ballot, in order that the interests of that district might be represented in it, as well as of the middle district.

Mr. LOWE expressed his concurrence with the amendment.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY did not intend to oppose the motion, nor was it necessary on the present occasion that he should go fully into the very important question which had been so ably and eloquently brought before the House by the honorable and learned member for Sydney. No doubt an opportunity would occur when the whole subject had been investigated and reported on by the Home Government, in which honorable members might enter fully into the discussion; he therefore thought it would be premature for him to endeavour to excite a discussion on the present occasion. He could not, however, allow some of the observations which had fallen from the honorable and learned member at the close of his speech to pass by without remark. He could not but think that the very strong terms in which the honorable and learned member had deprecated the policy of the Colonial Office were hardly justifiable. Whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the wisdom or the imprudence of that policy, he could hardly imagine that a doubt could exist as to the motives which dictated that policy being of the purest character. He could not conceive that the object of British ministers and British statesmen could be other than to make British dependencies worthy of the empire from which they sprung. (Hear, hear.) There was one point with respect to the Land Orders, to which the honorable and learned member had alluded, on which he would make a few remarks, as it seemed to him that the honorable gentleman had fallen into error. He seemed to apprehend much confusion and difficulty in granting the leases, from the uncertainty of the description of the lands to be so leased. But he would desire to explain that it was never intended that the leases should be made out in the terms of the descriptions which had been sent in by the applicants. Before the lands applied for could be leased, they would have to be properly measured and surveyed by persons competent efficiently to perform that duty. It would most unquestionably be the duty of the Government to place a valid document in the hands of every applicant to whom a license might be granted. No doubt, as was anticipated by the honorable and learned member, great difficulty and great delay must take place in properly surveying these runs. No doubt, also, great expense would be incurred, but as that expense would almost altogether fall on those who obtained the leases, he did not think much objection could be offered on that score. He should not trouble the House further in reply to the arguments urged by the honorable and learned member. He could not imagine that any objection would be urged against the motion, and he must express his opinion that the honorable mover had done wisely in opening up the whole question as he had. He quite agreed with him, that instead of having immigration committees and land committees, it was better to look boldly on the broad question of colonization — to consider immigration not only as the precursor, but the means whereby the religious, social, and political institutions of a nation were to be transplanted — that it was, in fact, to be coincident with the establishment of the whole frame-work of society of the community so emigrating. He therefore highly approved of the motion of the honorable gentleman, it being framed in so comprehensive a shape that it would embrace the whole subject; and whether the Committee was to be chosen by ballot, according to the terms of the original motion, was, he supposed, a minor consideration in the mind of the honorable and learned member.

Mr. NICHOLS could by no means agree with the Colonial Secretary that the Colonial Office, in the policy pursued towards the colony, had been actuated by the purest motives. Nor could he see how any body could arrive at that conclusion, after the scandalous treatment they had received, and the shameless way in which all the conditions which had been made by the colonists had been violated. He did say, when they saw solemn compacts violated — convicts thrust upon them in spite of express stipulations — faith broken over and over again, — that if the Colonial Office was actuated by the purest of motives, it had, at all events, a very peculiar way of showing them. He therefore could not allow the statement of the Colonial Secretary to pass uncontradicted, for so far from there being any impossibility in disbelieving the purity of the Colonial Office, he thought few would be found to defend it, except indeed it might be the officers of the Government. In the opinion not only of a vast majority of this colony, but in all the colonies, and in the opinion in fact of the empire at large, the Colonial Office was a nuisance of the worst description. He heartily agreed with the honorable and learned member for Sydney, that it was an incubus on the prosperity of the colonies of Great Britain, and he for one joined him in saying that the sooner it was done away with the better.

Mr. COWPER wished to make one or two observations on this subject, not with the view of forcing on a premature discussion, but merely to point out some portions of the Commissioners' Report, to which it was almost necessary for their own vindication the Council should reply. He found that the Commissioners charged the report of the Select Committee of the Council with misstatements as to the motives in which the land policy now adopted by the Colonial Office had originated. The report says —

The Committee add, that the imposition of such a price is peculiarly oppressive towards New South Wales, because it is not extended to other colonies who are her competitors in the land market; and they charged the gentlemen who composed the late South Australian Commission with having imposed this high price upon New South Wales with a view solely to the welfare of South Australia. The truth of the charge, it is said, "is notorious in the colony, and can be proved by unquestionable evidence." In answer to this we can only refer to the well known fact in England, that the gentlemen alluded to had nothing whatever to do with the measure. Indeed, it was not adopted until after their Commission had been dissolved and ceased to exist.

Now he did find that in a Dispatch from Lord Glenelg to Sir Richard Bourke, and which was laid upon the table of the Council in pursuance of a motion for certain papers connected with this subject, mention was made of a document from which he would read the following extracts. That document was signed Robert Torrens, and he did say that it did most entirely bear out every statement that had been made by the Select Committee, as to the motives of those who were the authors and originators of the system.

When the lands of South Australia were offered for sale, at 12s. per acre, hundreds of miles of unexplored forest intervened between the new colony and the settled districts of New South Wales, in which land could be obtained at a lower price; while the ample supply of convict labour obtainable in those districts, diminished the demand for hired labour, and kept wages at a moderate elevation. Under these circumstances, there could be little to induce the free labourers sent out to the new colony, to migrate into the settled districts of New South Wales, and to associate their virtuous families with a convict population. But those favourable circumstances under which the lands of South Australia found ready purchasers at 12s. per acre, exist no longer. The south-east coast of New Holland, adjoining the province of South Australia, has been open to settlers not only at the inadequate minimum price of 5s. per acre, but any lower price which the Governor may choose to fix; while it does not appear, as far at least as the Commissioners have been able to ascertain, that any provision has been made for supplying those settlers with convict labour. The consequence of this change must be, that in the settlements upon the coast adjoining South Australia, there will be an intense demand for free labour, with a proportionably high rate of wages; and that the desire on the part of the emigrant labourers sent out to South Australia to participate in those high wages, will not be counteracted by the dread of convict association. * * * * If the lands on the south coast of New Holland, adjoining the new colony, be sold at 5s. per acre, or less, land of a similar quality in the new colony cannot be sold at 12s. per acre; and if the emigration fund created by the sale of land, throws into the colony a more abundant supply of labour than that which is given to Portland Bay, Western Port, and Port Phillip, the emigrant labourers sent out to the new colony will be drawn off until throughout the settled districts of the southern coast the supply and the price of labour shall be equalised. * * * * *

When in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, the Commissioners communicated to the purchasers of the land, the intention of His Majesty's Government to place the emigration fund at the disposal of the Treasury, a strong feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction was excited, and the Commissioners apprehend that a feeling similar in kind, but greatly aggravated in degree, will be excited amongst the purchasers of South Australian land, and the holders of South Australian bonds, as soon as it becomes known to them that the south-east coast has been opened to settlers at a price as much below 5s. per acre as Governor Bourke may think proper to determine. Deeply impressed with the importance of the consideration now submitted, the Commissioners would request that, should their representations be found comfortable to fact and to principle, your Lordship may be pleased to adopt such means as to your Lordship may seem most expedient for establishing throughout the Southern Coast of New Holland, that uniformity with respect to the price of land, and to the supply of labour, which may be necessary to give effect to the system which the Legislature has prescribed for the colonization of South Australia; and that in order to avert the danger which has been already created, a supply of labour proportionate to that which has been furnished by its emigration fund to South Australia, may be furnished to the settlements on the south-east coast, either by means of loans raised on the security of their unsold lands, or by such means as in the judgment of your Lordship may appear more expedient.

The Commissioners, therefore, he considered, had no right to retort upon the Council with the charge of unjustifiably imputing motives. The imputation, if it could be called so, made by the Select Committee, was fully sustained, and he could only say that he was delighted that this great question had been taken up as a whole and comprehensive one, and he did trust that they would be able to furnish such a document as would render the subject clear and intelligible. At present it was so obscured by masses of regulations, each intended to amend some deficiency in the former one, that it was nearly the work of a life-time to arrive at any definite understanding of the real merits of the question. If the result of this enquiry should only be to simplify this confused mass, a great and beneficial object would be attained.

The question was then put and passed, and a Committee appointed.

WEDNESDAY.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at twenty minutes past three.

EDWARD WILSON.

Mr. LOWE presented a petition from Edward Wilson, late chief constable of Penrith, setting forth his services to government in this and other capacities, and the receipt of injuries which rendered him unfit for further employment; he therefore prayed the Council would be pleased to afford him such relief as, after enquiry, should seem meet.

Petition received.

PARTY PROCESSIONS BILL.

Mr. LOWE presented a petition which had been signed by 2374 persons, alleging that the provisions of the existing Party Processions Act were unconstitutional, and complaining in particular, that it was now sought to extend these unconstitutional provisions by rendering the law of the colony analogous to the law of Ireland. As no case had arisen which could be regarded as proving a necessity for these stringent enactments, they prayed therefore that the existing law might not be re enacted, or at all events, that its provisions might not be rendered more stringent.

Petition received.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a similar petition from the office-bearers of the several Temperance and Total Abstinence Societies of Sydney. The petitioners alleged that the procession of their societies was productive only of good, as attention was drawn by these means to the principles which they professed.

Petition received.

MR. JAMES MARTIN.

Mr. FITZGERALD presented a petition from the electors of Cook and Westmoreland, resident in the Bathurst district, praying that there might be no further steps taken on the part of the House in the matter of Mr. Martin's qualification, the question being one with which they ought not to interfere.

Received.

Mr. BOWMAN, as Chairman, brought up the report of the Select Committee, appointed on the 13th ultimo, to enquire into the qualification of Mr. James Martin, the member for Cook and Westmoreland, and moved that this report, together with the evidence, be printed.

Mr. BOWMAN gave notice of his intention on Friday next, to move, That an Address be presented to His Excellency, the Governor, transmitting a copy of the Report of the Select Committee appointed on the 31st ultimo, to enquire into and report upon the qualification of the sitting member for Cook and Westmoreland, together with evidence taken before the Committee; and that His Excellency the Governor be requested to take such steps as in the opinion of His Excellency are required by law in reference to the election of Mr. James Martin, as member for the electoral district of Cook and Westmoreland.

MORETON BAY BILL.

The Governor's Message, No. 21, with the above Bill, was taken into consideration.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY explained, that a petition having been presented, praying that Moreton Bay might be declared a free warehousing port, an enquiry had been made, the result of which was, that it was considered expedient to make it a warehousing port. There was some difference between a warehousing port, and a "free" warehousing port; but it was considered that the former privilege was sufficient for the present.

The Bill was then read a first time, and was ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

BORAX AND SALTPETRE.

A message (No. 23) was brought in from His Excellency the Governor enclosing the draft of a Bill to except borax and saltpetre from import duties.

The message and Bill were ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

A message (No. 24) from the Governor was brought in enclosing a set of returns made under the Friendly Societies Act.

Message ordered to be printed.

DRY DOCK.

The Governor's message (No. 15) respecting the dry dock was taken into consideration.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, That the Message of His Excellency the Governor, and accompanying documents, respecting the Dry Dock at Cockatoo Island, be referred to a Select Committee, to consist of the following six members, exclusive of the mover, namely — The Speaker, the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Lamb, the Collector of Customs, Mr. Murray, and Mr. William Macarthur; with instructions to inquire into and report upon the proposal of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty therein contained. He had had the honour, he said, to lay upon the table of the House the correspondence relating to this matter, the most important of which was the intention of the Lords of the Treasury to place a sum upon the navy estimates in aid of the works, upon certain conditions. By an estimate which the Government had obtained on the receipt of this communication, it appeared that the additional cost of the work, according to the plan suggested, would be £3399. Upon the whole, however, it seemed to him that it would be better to submit the entire matter for the consideration of a Select Committee, by whom the details might be inquired into.

The motion was then carried.

GUNPOWDER BILL.

The above Bill was read a third time and passed.

PARTY PROCESSIONS BILL.

The House resolved itself into Committee upon the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, for the further consideration of the above Bill.

The Bill contained but one clause, which provided for the continuation of the existing Act, the number of years being left in blank.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY referred to the fact, that the Bill had been formerly postponed for considering whether the Act alluded to should not be made perpetual, or whether there should not be an amendment prohibiting every species of procession. These propositions had been opposed out of doors, and it was for the House to consider whether, under these circumstances they would follow up the previous view, or whether they would continue the Act at all. He was not aware that, during the existence of the present law, any inconveniences had arisen which required more stringent enactment; and as it had worked well, he would propose to renew it for three years.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that, on enquiry, he found the procession referred to by the honorable member for Sydney (Mr. Wentworth) on a former occasion, to be a procession of the teetotallers, who were exempted from the operation of the law in its present state. The persons who had petitioned that day would have no cause of alarm if the present act was retained, as the kind of processions which they were desirous of having rendered allowable, were at present perfectly so. For the present, a continuation of the present law would be sufficient; but he still thought it would be better for the peace of the country in future years, to prohibit processions altogether.

Mr. LOWE was still of opinion it would be better to prohibit all processions; but when so large a number of persons complained of this course, and thought they would be injured if it was pursued, he thought it was well to give way, particularly as there appeared no present need of the stringent measures.

The term for the continuation of this Act was then fixed at five years, and the Bill having been reported to the House, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Wednesday next.

HAWKERS AND PEDLERS' BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the above Bill, briefly recapitulating its objects, as stated at the time of its introduction, the principal of which was to require all such persons, in future, to have a license for every police district in which they exercised their calling.

Mr. BOWMAN thought the Bill was necessary, but should be glad to support a measure for prohibiting the issue of licenses altogether beyond the boundaries. Much drunkenness and vice was caused in those districts by these men, who sold liquors under the colour of common hawking, and they were not necessary, as there were many respectable stores from which servants could procure supplies of necessaries without getting them from their employers.

Mr. NICHOLS had no objection to the total abolition of licenses, thus making hawking a free trade, and this would be the actual effect of the last speaker's proposition, but he should strongly oppose any attempt to put down hawking altogether in the districts beyond the boundaries. The hawkers had as much right to protection as the squatters or any other classes.

Mr. FITZGERALD thought that very little harm could accrue by confining hawking within the boundaries of the settled districts, and there would certainly be much good resulting from such a step, as it would put an end to the illicit trade in liquor by these people, and the evils which that trade entailed.

Mr. DARVALL thought that the House ought to encourage the progress of temperance principles, and to use every means for the suppression of the demoralizing vice of intoxication. It was very desirable therefore that stringent measures should be taken to prevent the sale of liquors by those people in the remote districts of the interior. They had a peculiar facility for this traffic in their rambling mode of life, and the profits were so great that a successful disposal of one cargo would guard them from loss, even if the whole of their apparent property in goods of trade was seized and confiscated.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY thought that the law, if put in force by the magistrates in the interior, would be found sufficiently stringent to remedy the evils complained of, without going so far as totally to prohibit hawking beyond the boundaries.

The Bill was then read a second time, and the House went into Committee for its consideration.

The first clause, repealing the present Hawkers and Pedlers Act, 5 Wil. 4, No. 7, from the 1st of January next, was passed.

The second clause, rendering it unlawful for any person to hawk, &c., without a license, was also passed; the penalty for a breach of this enactment being fixed, after some discussion, at £20 as a maximum.

The third clause, directing the mode of granting licenses, and requiring the issue of a license for each district was postponed. In the consideration of this clause, it was suggested that it would be better to make one license do for the whole, as difficulties would arise in determining the question of boundaries. On the other hand it was urged that persons might obtain a license whose character was known in some districts to be bad.

The further consideration of the Bill was postponed until to-day.

ABORIGINAL NATIVES' EVIDENCE BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL begged to postpone the second reading of the Aboriginal Natives' Evidence Bill till Wednesday next, as there was an important return on the subject, which ought to be in the hands of the members, and which was not as yet printed.

The second reading of the Bill was postponed.

LUNATICS' BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the third reading of the Lunatics' Bill

Bill read a third time and passed, and ordered to be presented to His Excellency for the Royal Assent by the Speaker.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the Speaker left the chair, and the House went into Committee for the further consideration of the Administration of Criminal Justice Bill.

Clause 5, enacting that in cases of variance of names, the Judges may in certain instances where the felony or misdemeanor would remain substantially the same, cause the indictment in such cases, if felony or misdemeanor were charged, to be amended, was passed. The next clause considered by the Committee was, that in all Courts of Quarter Sessions in the said colony, all attorneys on the roll of the Supreme Court of the said colony shall be allowed to practise and act as counsel, and be heard in all matters before the said Court of Quarter Sessions, in the same manner as barristers now are in the said Courts.

Mr. NICHOLS proposed the adoption of the clause, and stated, that he could see no possible chance of the criminal justice of the Government being administered fairly in Courts of Quarter Sessions in the interior unless some such measure was adopted. If Courts of Quarter Sessions were to be established at Moreton Bay, Yass, and Singleton, and other places in the interior, the only chance which a prisoner could have of obtaining legal assistance was to allow him to employ any attorney who might have settled in the place, and to whose talents he might entrust his cause.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the clause, as not in its proper place, and as one which had been most prematurely and improperly brought forward. It was entirely inconsistent with the title of the Bill; and he would put it to the honorable member, whether he would press it in its present shape. With regard to Courts of Quarter Session, he would simply say, that the Law Commission which had been appointed, had, against his (the Attorney General's) opinion, recommended the abolition of all Courts of Quarter Sessions. (Hear, hear.) He must therefore say that he looked on the introduction of this clause as premature. It was quite open to any honorable members to introduce the whole question in a legitimate way.

The clause was supported by Mr. MARTIN, Mr. DARVALL, and Mr. LOWE, and the motion having been put from the chair, and a division called for, it was carried by a majority of 9 to 8.

Ayes.	*Noes.*
Mr. Fitzgerald	Colonial Secretary
Lowe	Attorney General
Suttor	Auditor General
Allen	Collector of Customs
Nichols	Mr. Bowman
Darvall	Mr. Wm. Macarthur
Wentworth	Colonial Treasurer
Speaker	Mr. M'Kinnon, teller.
Martin, teller.	

The preamble and title of the Bill were passed, the former being amended in the following terms — "Whereas it is desirable to remove certain defects in the administration of Criminal Justice."

The Chairman then left the Chair and reported the Bill as amended to the House.

The Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Wednesday next.

POSTPONEMENTS.

Mr. MARTIN begged to postpone the motion standing in his name on the paper, for leave to bring in a Bill regulating distresses for rent.

Mr. MARTIN also begged to postpone the motion standing in his name on the paper, for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate proceedings before Justices of the Peace in their summary jurisdiction.

The hon. member postponed both these motions indefinitely.

COURTS OF REQUESTS.

Mr. NICHOLS moved "That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid upon the table of this House,—

(1.) A Return from the Courts of Requests in the county of Cumberland, established under the Act of Council, 6 Victoria, No 15, of the total number of plaints entered in each Court, from the time when the Act came into operation, up to and inclusive of the 1st day of June instant, specifying the number of plaints in the £10 jurisdiction, and the number of plaints in the £30 jurisdiction.

(2.) A Return of the total number of days that each Court has sat within the above period; the total number of causes heard in each Court during the above period, distinguishing the number of defended from undefended suits, and those which were dismissed for default of appearance of parties.

(3.) A Return of the amount of money now in the hands of the respective Registrars of the said Courts belonging to suitors.

The object he had in moving for these returns was to show whether it was desirable that the Court of Requests should, in its present form, be kept up. It did appear to him from his own knowledge of the practice in these Courts, and the amount of costs to the country which they involved, that it was a matter of great question whether they might not be advantageously abolished. He found that the fees collected in these Courts during the last year amounted to 2900 odd pounds. He did think this a large sum to be paid out of the pockets of the people for all the benefit they received from this Court. He could speak from his own knowledge that the £30 jurisdiction of the Court at Liverpool averaged about half-an-hour's sittings, that of Campbelltown about two hours, and that at Penrith much about the same. Nor was it worth the while for so trifling an amount of business that the country should be burdened by a court like this. First they had a Commissioner to pay — £800 a year salary, and £120 in addition for travelling expenses; then they had clerks and registrars and bailiffs in Sydney. If they went to Parramatta they found another Registrar and bailiff — the same undesirable animals at Windsor, and if you crossed over to Campbelltown, or went on to Penrith, everywhere you were pestered with the same description of officers. (Great laughter.) He did not imagine this enormous multiplication of petty offices could be productive of any good effect, nor did he think that this Court was now desirable, it having become the practice to carry cases under £30 into the Supreme Court at a reduced cost, the Court of Requests was no longer desirable to the suitor on the score of economy, while the jurisdiction it exercised was so unfixed and uncertain, that the stoutest lungs had a greater chance of determining any cause than its own merits. It not unfrequently happened that the Court found the commissioners directing the assessors to find on what he considered the legal equity of some case, while one obstinate assessor would find only on what he might consider the equity in good conscience, whilst the other might be too indolent or too stupid to form any opinion on the matter at all. (Laughter.) He could assure the Council that this was not an unfrequent case, and he should not have been surprised had the Commissioner, who was as good-natured a man as there was in the world, been driven from it long ago, had it not been for the very excellent salary he received, and a doubt whether in the present state of the profession, his practice as a barrister would compensate him for the loss of the same.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, without wishing to directly oppose the motion, would briefly state that the very valuable report of the law commission would be laid upon the table in a few days, and he thought that most of the statistics required by the honorable member for the Northumberland Boroughs would be found contained in it. He would therefore suggest to the honorable member to withdraw his motion for the present, until the Council were put in possession of the proposals the Government were prepared to make in reference to the recommendations of the law commission.

The motion was withdrawn.

GAS COMPANY'S BILL.

Mr. DARVALL moved the suspension of the Standing Rules and Orders relating to the introduction of private bills in order to his moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Gas Company's Acts.

The Standing Orders were suspended.

Mr. DARVALL obtained leave to bring in his bill, which was ordered to be read a first time on Wednesday next.

The Council adjourned at ten minutes to seven o'clock till three o'clock this day.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ADJOURNED QUARTER SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

Before the CHAIRMAN, and WILLIAM MOIR, Esq.

William Davis was tried for stealing in a dwelling house, at Picton, and sentenced to be worked on the roads for five years. This prisoner was one of the two men who lately escaped from the Gaol at Darlinghurst. One of the witnesses stated that, during a conversation which he had with the prisoner at Stonequarry, he informed him of the means by which he and the other prisoner had effected their escape, and which was afterwards corroborated in the fact by Davis before a gentleman connected with the Supreme Court. It appeared that during the day a scheme was concocted between these two prisoners and a man named Reynolds, under committal for forgery, who was tried at the last Criminal Sessions, that he, (Reynolds) should feign sickness, and at twelve o'clock at night make an outcry for the doctor; sometime previous to this, he (Davis) opened his cell by passing a string over his door with a loop and thus contrived to draw back the bolt, and proceeded to Morris's cell, which was on the upper story, Davis's cell being on the lowest, passing Alexander, the turnkey, who was at the time reading a newspaper, his back to the wall and the paper open before him, his watch and lanthorn lying on a stool close to him. He then opened the outer door of Morris's cell and *sprung* the lock of the inner door and went into the cell and remained there for a considerable time. Previous to the alarm to call for the doctor, they again passed Alexander and concealed themselves under the stairs. When the dispenser came the two constables went to Reynolds' cell, leaving the lower gate open and unguarded, and while they were in the cell the prisoners effected their escape into the yard, got on the blacksmith's forge, and got over the wall.

UTTERING FORGED BANK NOTES. — Two men, named William Renns and James Wherrett, were on Thursday brought up at the Police Office, charged with uttering forged notes, and were remanded till yesterday (Friday), when they were brought up again, and fully committed to take their trial at the next Circuit Court to be held at Maitland, for uttering a forged five-pound note and a two-pound note, purporting to be of the Bank of Australasia, Sydney, to two persons in trade at Scone. It is stated that the men were sly-grog sellers on the Cranny, Barnett, and New England roads; and there is a probability of many more forged notes being afloat, therefore the public ought to be on their guard; the penmanship is very good, the ink is rather dark, and the paper coarser than the bank paper. They are purported to be signed by Charles Falconer, and filled up by Mr. Henderson. The answers of the men to the bench as to how they came in possession of these notes were very vague and unsatisfactory; they would give no information from whom they received them. They were escorted to Muswellbrook to-day by two constables, from which place they will be forwarded to Maitland Gaol, to wait their trial in September next.—*Scone Correspondent of Maitland Mercury.*

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE W. H. Kenn, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Michael Brenan, an adjourned single meeting. No claim was proved against the estate. The only creditor present directed the official assignee to sell off all the assets.

In the estate of William Willmington, a single meeting. The following claims were proved: — *Daily Advertiser*, £2 8s. 6d.; A. Sillitoe, £35; J. G. Raphael, £3; G. Evans, £5 18s. 6d.; Pits and Preston, £2 6s. 3d.; Kemp and Fairfax, £10 16s. 10d.; A. Lenehan, £87 6s. 6d.; H. Hayes and Co., £3 2s.; Isaac Aaron, £8 17s. 3d.; and R. G. Kane, £9 6s. 3d. The meeting instructed the official assignee to give up all the assets to the insolvent on the payment by him of certain expenses.

In the estate of Francis Matthews, a first meeting was held, at which the following creditors proved: — W. S. Friend, £16 19s. 3d.; R. Fawcett, £55 14s. 3d.; and J. Higgins, £1 10s. The assignee was instructed to sell off insolvent's stock in-trade, to give up possession of the premises, and to pay to the insolvent £1 per week until the third meeting shall have been held.

In the estate of James Clark, a special meeting was held, and the following claim was proved: John Ryan Brenan, £37 6s. 5d.

NEW INSOLVENT.

Samuel Barnet, of Sussex street, Sydney, licensed victualler. Debts, £747 10s. Assets — landed property, £80; personal property, £100; outstanding debts, (exclusive of £854 5s. 9d. bad and doubtful), £118 3s. 11d. Balance deficiency, £443 6s. 1d. Mr. William Perry, Official Assignee.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of William Hutchinson, an adjourned special meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of Charles Windeyer, a special meeting, at 11.

In the estates of Daniel Cassells, Robert Cassells, Henry Tanner, and Thomas Peate, certificate meetings, at noon.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Robert Cooper, senior, an adjourned third meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of James Clark, an adjourned certificate meeting, at noon.

In the estate of John Walker, a special meeting, to make an offer of composition, at half-past 12.

THE CONVICT QUESTION.

THE following petition to the Queen has been numerously signed by natives of New Zealand, residing in the northern districts: —

Madam. — Saluting you. This is our memorial; the memorial of the native chiefs of New Zealand to you, that you may know our thoughts.

We have heard of a letter that has been received by Governor Grey, from one of your Elder men, that is, from Earl Grey, written on the 3rd August, 1848, concerning convicts being sent to this island.

Now what we say is, don't send them here. Don't go away from our former understanding. When first it was arranged that your people should colonise this country, the principles on which it should be done were then laid down, and it was understood that such men, that is, convicts, should never be brought here. Let this stand fast; and all our other arrangements, let them be confirmed.

Madam, if convicts are sent here we shall be all involved in trouble. The property of the white man will not be safe; those thieves will steal it, and the Maories will be blamed. This will make us dark, (grieve us), and evil will arise out of such things to both you and us.

Then again; it is not probable those men will remain at the European settlements, they will come to our native villages and trouble us. Our women they will lead astray; our men will be taught their duplicity, and rebellion, and evil ways; and we are not pleased that such should be the case at our villages.

Further; respectable Europeans will be afraid, and will not come to our country if those convicts are sent here. This is distressing to us, because we greatly desire that respectable Europeans may come amongst us, and be friends for us.

We therefore beg, that on no account whatever such an arrangement may be consented to by you. We are bold to write our thoughts to you, because our former letters have been graciously received by you. Let this also meet with a favourable reception, and let the thought be abandoned. Rather send us gentlemen and well behaved settlers. We are well disposed to this. Let us have a great number of such, here is plenty of land for them. This is all we have to say.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

MR. G. A. LLOYD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery and Hardware, Brittania metal Ware, Spirit Fountain, Cocoa-nuts.

MR. STUBBS.—On the premises of Mr. Shalless, Peacock's Point, Balmain, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Ship Fittings, Boat Sails, &c.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Tea, Sugar, Wine, Hardware, Sheathing Metal, Cigars, China Preserves, Tomahawks, Falling Axes, Screw Augers.

MR. MORT.—At his Stores, Pitt and George streets, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Wool, Waggon, and Chaff-cutting Machine, Tortoise-shell, and Ship's Galley.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At the Circular Quay, at 12 o'clock, Beef Tallow.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Sheep-skins, Cheese, Bacon, Hams.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Watches Guns, Pistols, Jewellery, Wearing Apparel, and Sundries.

IMMIGRANTS PER DIANA.—To-morrow, 15th instant, and following days, between the hours of 10 A.M., and 4 P.M., the hiring of the male immigrants by this ship will be proceeded with; their callings are as follows: — Agricultural labourers, 15 married, 21 unmarried; shepherd, 1 unmarried; carpenters, 2 married; wheelwrights, 3 married; blacksmiths, 1 married, 1 unmarried; gardeners, 3 married; grooms, 1 married, 1 unmarried; masons, 1 married; sawyers, 1 married; bakers, 1 married, 1 unmarried; footmen, 1 unmarried; poulterers, 1 married; brewers, 1 married; gunsmiths, 1 unmarried; horsebreakers, 1 married; house servants, 1 unmarried; agricultural implement makers, 1 married; maltsters, 1 married; weavers, 1 married; cotton spinners, 1 unmarried; iron moulders, 1 unmarried; tanners, 1 married; cabinetmakers, 1 married, 1 unmarried; card cutters, 1 unmarried; engine smiths, 1 married; painters and glaziers, 1 unmarried. The unmarried females (about ten in number) will be landed from the vessel and lodged in the Depôt, at Hyde Park Barracks, where they can be hired between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M. this day.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—This Court adjourned at half-past seven o'clock last evening, and will commence again this morning, at ten o'clock, at No. 28.

POLICE OFFICE.—Captain Moriarty, Captain Innes, and Mr. Miles, were the sitting magistrates yesterday; Dr. Mitchell was associated on the roster with Captain Moriarty but did not give the public the benefit of his services. Messrs. Moir and Smart are the magistrates who have been summoned for this day (Thursday).

THE MILITARY AGAIN.—About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night three soldiers went to Mr. David Taylor's public-house, George street South, and created a disturbance with the persons they found there; they several times struck Mrs. Taylor, and took off their belts, with which they commenced to break the windows, when some lodgers interfered, and put the unmanly fellows out of the house. In a short time afterwards they were again approaching the house, armed with palings, but catching sight of some of the police drawing near the spot, they (perhaps wisely) sneaked off in another direction.

ROBBERIES.—On Tuesday evening a tarpaulin, value about £3, was stolen off a dray in Mr. Wright's yard, near the Hay-market. A man named Burns, who was on the premises when the tarpaulin was first missed, was given into the custody of the police on suspicion of having stolen it, and yesterday was brought up before the Bench. The tarpaulin having in the interim been found, and there being no evidence to connect the prisoner with its removal, he was discharged.— A robbery of wearing apparel from the premises of a person named Grant, in Clarence-street. It appears that a few weeks ago a trunk of wearing apparel was left in Grant's possession by a foreigner named Schultz; on Monday he returned, and on examination of the trunk found that several articles of male and female apparel had during his absence been abstracted. On Monday night last the office of Mr. Henry Cohen, on Church-hill, was broken into, and the following articles stolen therefrom: — A new black frock coat, a new Paris hat, a bundle of gimp, about 30s. worth of shoemakers' hemp, a quantity of smoked beef, German sausages, &c. The thieves burst open all the drawers, and left a small crowbar on the premises.—On the same night another burglary was effected in Jamison-street, and a large sum of money stolen.

STREET ROBBERY.—Henry Stone and John Russell were about three o'clock yesterday morning given into the custody of constable Kennon, by a seaman named Castles, on a charge of robbery. He stated that he was passing along Barrack-lane, when he was accosted by Stone and Russell — the former of whom gave him a severe blow on the face, when the other inserted a hand into his (Castle's) vest pocket, and abstracted there from 4s. 6d. The prisoners were brought before the Bench yesterday on the charge; owing to the non-attendance of the prosecutor they were remanded until this (Thursday) morning.

MAITLAND BRIDGE.—The bridge over Wallis's Creek, between East and West Maitland, and over which all the traffic between Newcastle and Morpeth, and the districts of the Upper Hunter and Liverpool Plains, must pass, has long been in a most dilapidated state. A public meeting was held at Maitland on Tuesday, Mr. C. M. Doyle (in the absence of the Warden) in the Chair, at which petitions to the Governor and to the Legislative Council were agreed to, praying that when the estimates are under consideration, provision for the erection of a new bridge may be made. A sum of £2000 was voted for the purpose several years since and not appropriated, and it is supposed that at present a sufficient bridge could be put up for that amount. Should the bridge give way, and the road be stopped, the most important district in the colony would be seriously inconvenienced.

We are requested to remind parties that Mr. Lyons sells by auction, at his Mart, this day, at 11 o'clock, hysonskin and other teas, Java, China, and Pampanga sugars, Muntz's patent sheathing metal, three-bushel sacks, sherry and port wines, hardware, No. 2 cigars, and a quantity of China preserves.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOWEN FELLS AND HARTLEY.

WE were by no means taken by surprise, nor in the slightest degree astonished, at reading the speeches and other proceedings of Mr. James Martin, who unfortunately happens to be the returned member, by a majority of the electors of the united counties of Cook and Westmoreland, as their representative in the Legislative Council of New South Wales, neither are we astonished that a committee of enquiry are about to test his eligibility to a seat in our colonial Legislature; *palmam qui meruit ferat.*

Some will have it indeed that the old adage "set a beggar on horseback, &c.," is fulfilled to the very letter in his case, and in truth the thing so very forcibly demonstrates itself that should our belief on this point be otherwise sceptical we cannot for one moment deny the truth of such an assertion; but what we consider to be the most important part of our duty will not permit us to stop even here. Petitions have been forwarded to several of Mr. Martin's supporters here, by Mr. R. Fitzgerald, M.L.C., at which the object is to stay the proceedings about to be instituted in the Legislative Council, touching his (Mr. Martin's) property qualification, and to obtain, if possible, all the names of his constituents in this district. We are, however, astonished that a gentleman of Mr. Fitzgerald's attainments should persist in what the reflecting portion of the constituency believe to be erroneous — and that Mr. Martin displays so much ignorance of the usual beaten path of parliamentary routine. We cannot, however, in justice to the extraordinary exertions that are being made by the parties to whom the petitions, three in number, are entrusted, refrain from giving each and all of them that meed of just praise which their noble and independent efforts on this occasion so very justly deserve; man, however, is a fallen mortal, and at all times subject to accident and misfortue even in his greatest sublunary perfection, and this affair has not, we are sorry to say, reached its present stage without adding its own contributive quota to the chapter of accidents; but as the victim in this case, as chance would have it, is a disciple of the Æsculapian school, and very well versed in the "materia medica," we shall leave his case to his own good and able treatmen, and by way of advice to him for his future guidance quote one passage of Scripture — "Physician, cure thyself."

The following then, is a *verbatim et literatim* copy of the able document above alluded to —

To the Honorable the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned electors, of the Counties of Cook and Westmoreland,

Respectfully sheweth —

That your petitioners have learned with deep regret that a petition, signed by eight of their brother electors, and praying enquiry into the property qualification of your petitioners' representative in Council, has been received and referred to a Select Committee of your honorable House.

That your petitioners humbly conceive that your honorable House has no legal power whatever to receive or enquire into the allegations contained in such petition, and that therefore such a proceeding is an illegal interference with the rights of your petitioners.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your honorable House will not proceed further with the said petition, and your petitioners will ever pray.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN, — The unwonted stiffness you complain of is your own, not mine, your reporter having informed me at the very outset of the Session, that unless he received papers on the instant he applied for them he would be gone — that his time was worth a guinea an hour, and he could not wait. It would seem, therefore, that the inclination which members have hitherto indulged to glance at important public documents as they have been laid upon the Council table, as well as my own duty of noting them in the minutes, must give place to your golden opinion of your very flexible selves.

Instead of complaining of an officer who cannot exercise a discretion in the matter, except at a risk which no reasonable man could wish him to incur, it strikes me your course should be to apply to the Council for an order to have all papers furnished to you immediately after they have been laid upon the Council table. If you obtain such an order, the consequences of an accident, as well as those of publishing, and for a time passing upon the public the aberrations of a copying clerk for the sentiments of the Secretary of State, will fall on shoulders, thank Heaven, not mine.

Leaving to the estimation of our acquaintance the value of your assumption, that I am less alive than yourselves to the importance of giving publicity to official information through the popular medium of the press,

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
Sydney, June 12. R. O'CONNOR.

THE INDIAN BATTLES.

(From the Times, March 5.)

THE intelligence from India, though heralded by royal salutes and announced in terms of official gratulation, will only be received in this country with universal sentiments of regret and dismay. The field of Ferozeshah has been fought over again, with the simple difference that the carnage was on this occasion purely gratuitous, and the result wholly unproductive. When the Sikhs were encountered in full march against the British territories there was no alternative but to close with them; and the check thus given, though at a heavy cost, did conduce to the object of the campaign and the termination of the war. But, in the battle which we have now to record, we shall look in vain for any features of encouragement except that unflinching intrepidity of conduct which becomes the more lamentably conspicuous from being so recklessly misused.

Lord Gough, by the last advices from the army of the Chenab, was encamped at Janiki, about fourteen miles from the enemy, with an advanced corps under General Thackwell some two miles in front. Actuated either by some indefinite desire to resume operations, or by a resolution to terminate at all events a period of protracted inaction, the Commander-in-Chief, without waiting for intelligence from Mooltan, broke up his camp on the 9th of January, and made a short march in the direction of the enemy. In this new position he was joined by an additional brigade of infantry, and, after a halt of two days, the whole force again advanced on the morning of the 12th to Dingee, a village about half way between Sadulapore, where General Thackwell's affair took place, and Mong, where the enemy were supposed to be intrenched. On the 13th the march was still continued in the same direction, and the enemy's camp was soon brought partially in view. It appeared that Shere Singh, though still holding his position at Mong, had occupied in great force a low range of hills at Russoolpore, a village a mile or two above Mong, and somewhat closer to the stream. What followed we must tell as it is told, for it is utterly impossible to give any order or perspicuity to the details of an action which was fought without any discoverable direction, intention, or plan.

As soon as the advancing force came upon the outposts of the enemy the artillery was ordered to the front to clear the ground, and when this had been effected, the Commander-in-Chief, after a little countermarching, gave orders to halt for the night. He had thus brought his troops within two or three miles of the enemy, and it was presumed that next morning the armies would be engaged. Shere Singh's camp appeared in view on the low hills of Russool, but the disposition of his forces had been but very vaguely ascertained, nor was it known either where his chief strength lay, how far he was protected by the nature of the ground, or what preparations he had made to receive the attack which for at least four days past he must have anticipated. A thick jungle of more than two miles in depth was interposed between the two camps, but what it concealed was altogether unknown. It was now two o'clock in the afternoon, and the men were marking out their quarters for the night, when a round shot or two, pitching close to the Commander-in-Chief, informed him that he had got within range of the enemy's guns. This rough message seems to have irritated him to an extravagant degree, and instead of encamping, as intended, and in spite of the urgent remonstrances of his staff, he gave immediate orders for a general assault. The army had marched that morning in a certain order of battle, and this order we may presume was still to some extent unbroken. The cavalry was distributed between the two wings, the 2nd Brigade with the 9th Lancers and 14th Dragoons being on the extreme right, and the 1st Brigade with the 3rd Dragoons on the extreme left. Next to the cavalry, on each flank, came the Horse Artillery, the infantry brigades being drawn up in the centre, with the field batteries in the intervals between them. No new disposition was made with reference to the sudden resolution to attack, no *reconnaissance* of the enemy's position was effected, nor were any preliminaries arranged to secure any plan or concert in the general engagement.

The action commenced with a cannonade, which, on our side, had such little definite object that the gunners contented themselves with directing their fire against the smoke, supposed to indicate the position of the Sikh pieces. At length the left division of the army, under Brigadier Campbell, was ordered to make "a flank movement," — a manœuvre which disclosed too plainly that the Sikh artillery was to be found, as usual, where it could act with the most destructive effect. No sooner were the troops within range than some heavy batteries, before unobserved, opened a cross-fire upon them, under which officers and men fell by hundreds. The leading brigade, consisting of the 24th Foot and the 22nd and 25th Regiments of Native Infantry, advanced resolutely upon the guns, but upon arriving at the batteries were so terribly weakened by losses, and so exhausted by their blind struggles in the jungle, that they were compelled to retire upon the regiments, which had been ordered to their support. Their place was taken by the 5th Brigade, which succeeded, under a tremendous fire of round shot, grape, and musketry, in reaching the battery, and capturing and spiking the guns, but so completely were they then enveloped by the Sikh infantry, that it was found advisable to close up and retire. This is almost the only definite operation of the battle, and with so terrible a loss was it attended, that the total discomfiture of the enemy would have been dearly purchased at such a sacrifice of life. The 24th lost its colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, and 218 men killed on the spot, and 1 major, 2 captains, 7 lieutenants, 244 men wounded. In one of the native regiments brigaded with it the loss in killed and wounded was 4 officers and 204 men. The 5th brigade (Mountain's) had no fewer than 27 officers and 859 men *hors de combat*, a list to which 5 officers and 240 men were contributed by the 29th Foot.

The rest of the battle was a confused *melée* of detached and unconcerted conflicts, in which each brigade and regiment, after plunging in the jungle and finding itself attacked, defended itself as best it might. The 2nd European Regiment was at one moment so wholly surrounded that it had to fire in every direction, and to charge alternately straight-forward, and rear rank in front. Infantry were entirely unsupported by cavalry, and cavalry by artillery. Field batteries were exposed to capture for want of troops, and troops were unable to make head against the Sikh artillery for want of guns. It is impossible to see without infinite concern that some sudden panic caused the disastrous retreat of a most celebrated regiment, and entailed the actual loss of a portion of the British artillery. Whether this misfortune originated in any mistake in orders is not yet ascertained, but the circumstance is rendered probable, not only by the misdirected bravery of this corps at Ramnuggur, but by the distrust and suspicion which a succession of such disasters has generated both in officers and men. It is now well-known that the Sikh tactics are artful in the highest degree, and moreover that they are unmatched by any corresponding perspicuity on the part of the British commander. The consequence is, that almost every movement on the enemy's part is looked upon as a feint. We have the best authority for stating that General Thackwell in the affair at Sadulapore, was only withheld by the caution, thus made so imperatively necessary from seizing what appeared to be so favourable an opportunity of crippling his antagonist. Even in the case of the fort of Attock, our private correspondence informs us that the whole affair — attack and defence — is now reported to have been a feint to allure us across the Jhelum — an improbable story, but one which forcibly exhibits the relative estimation in which Sikh and British tactics are held.

As the struggles in the jungle ended at last in the dislodgment of Shere Singh from his position, and in the occupation of the field of battle by our troops, there is certainly a conventional justification for terming the result a victory. Irrespectively, however, of our own terrible loss — a total of some 93 officers and 2500 men — it does not appear that any step has been gained towards the suppression of the rebellion or the conclusion of the war. Lord Gough is encamped a few miles nearer the Jhelum than before, but four short miles from his front sits his indestructible enemy, with a force recruited to a greater strength than ever, and with confidence increased from repeated experiments. There is matter, we fairly acknowledge, for admiration as well as astonishment in the resources developed by the Sikh commanders; nor is the surprise less in India than at home. The bravery and discipline of their troops are readily explained by the fact that they are literally marched against us from our own parade grounds. For the last two years we have been drilling, arming, and clothing them, and our Sepoys now find themselves opposed to battalions dressed in red coats, and using the same arms and discipline, as themselves. Still it is wonderful how, without any known depôts of material or any long concerted organization, these two generals could keep together so large a force in such effective condition. From the camp we have intelligence a week later than the battle, when both armies appeared indisposed to any immediate renewal of hostilities. The prospect, however, was considerably more assuring to our troops than to the enemy. It is said, and not without likelihood, that the Sikhs suffered even more in the engagement than ourselves; and, although Chuttur Singh may bring up some reinforcements, yet there is no probable support from this quarter which will compensate for the British brigade ordered up from Lahore, and the 10,000 admirable troops, flushed with victory, which might, by the 10th or 12th of

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February, have arrived at camp from Mooltan. Desertions of some note are reported from the Sikh lines, and certain alleged attempts of Shere Singh to parley would seem to indicate his own doubts about the ultimate result. Negotiations, however, are not likely to be much in favour with our Commander-in-Chief, nor is there any chance of their being unbecomingly conducted either by Major Mackeson, the political agent with the force, or Sir Henry Lawrence, who had just joined the army. The final capture of Mooltan is of course an event of the highest importance at such a conjuncture as this, and the recent effectual pacification by Brigadier Wheeler of the local disturbances in the Baree and Rechna Doosbs has relieved us from some very dangerous neighbours.

But this management of affairs must be summarily closed. We recently expressed our apprehensions that Lord Gough's successor would arrive too late to save gratuitous bloodshed, but we admit we were unprepared for such an exposure of temerity as this. The Commander-in-Chief, it is said, "when all was over," was received by the troops as he rode amongst them with every demonstration of joy. This is highly probable. He had been fighting as a common soldier in their ranks. At all events he had been seen in no other character, nor was anything known of the General-in-Chief except that he was undoubtedly in the thickest of the *melee*. But this will never do. Even if the dominion of British India be beyond the reach of such fortune, the lives of British soldiers are far too precious to be thus staked at hazard. The Sikh commander has only to lay his trap and the English General will rush into it without bait or bidding. A demonstration of a few horsemen or the insult of a single shot will lure him into any position most desirable for concerted slaughter. If a mine could be constructed large enough, we might hear by the next mail that Lord Gough and his army had been blown into the air. Awful is the reponsibility of those who have so long maintained in command a general whose incompetence they have never hesitated to confess, and who have tendered the feelings of an obstinate old man at the expense of a carnage which has filled so many households with mourning, and deprived the British army of hundreds of its choicest soldiers.

WHO IS TO BE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(From the Times, March 5.)

The anxiety, verging upon impatience, which the public has long felt upon Indian affairs will be worked up to a species of paroxysm by the last deplorable intelligence. Ever since the bloody "*reconnaissance*" at Ramnuggur and the bloodless "triumph" on the opposite bank of the Chenaub, everybody has been asking his neighbour by what mysterious law or fatality Lord Gough is still Commander-in-Chief—who is to succeed him—what is the manner of the appointment—and with whom is vested this fearful responsibility. We never remember a subject of such high importance on which there have been more rumours, and more announcements pretending to a degree of authority. At one time it had been intimated, so it was said, to Lord Gough that, his period of service having expired, he might retire with honour and propriety. The result of this would have been that Major-General Gilbert or Thackwell would have taken his place. We need scarcely say how often the hero of Scinde has been mentioned as the man for the crisis. Since that seemed impossible, his brother, Sir George Napier, was brought in to fill up the gap, and the public were positively told, that though an invalid at Nice, an offer of the command had been sent to him. The last report was that Sir W. Gomm, now at the Mauritius, had been actually appointed to supersede Lord Gough. The fact, the only fact, we believe to be as follows. Sir W. Gomm has been directed to hold himself in readiness, in case of his being wanted. It is almost unnecessary to remind those who are acquainted with the geography of the eastern hemisphere that a resident at Mauritius might be wanted very long before he could be forthcoming; and that no rapidity of intelligence, no celerity of operation, no fortune of war, could possibly give the army of the Punjaub Sir W. Gomm's services before the long period of half a year, dated from the late slaughter on the banks of the Jhelum. So, even if we had nothing more to say on this subject, the only fact we are able to mention would be no great relief to the public.

But Sir C. Napier is the man to whom all eyes have been most anxiously turned, and to whom all suffrages, excepting those most to the purpose, have been most freely rendered. Of his capacity there is no doubt in any quarter. His very name is as good as five thousand men, and were he appointed, we confidently believe that Government might countermand the two regiments ordered for India immediately on the receipt of the disastrous news. His daring, his coolness, his skill, his science, and his success, have rendered him the greatest of all the great Napiers. Then why not send out such a man? Unhappily for the East India Company, Sir Charles, in common with others of his name, possesses a tongue and a pen as sharp and as reckless as his sword. His indignation once aroused, justly or unjustly, knows neither friend nor foe. Were it the point of his sword we had to encounter, we would rather not be an ameer of Scinde. Were it a controversy of words, we would rather not be his employers. The Napiers are all sons of Zeruiah, and Sir Charles is the Joab of the family. He is loved by the Directors of the East India Company much as Joab was loved by his master. He will have both his way and his say, and there is no holding him in. Our own columns could furnish a recent example of his bearing to the greatest notabilities, when he feels himself aggrieved. The august Senate of Leadenhall-street, after deliberately weighing the two alternatives of losing the most splendid dominion under the sun, and saving it through the instrumentality of Sir Charles Napier, have come to the conclusion that, after the usage they had received from him, they would rather lose the Indian empire than employ him again. So at least says report, but we hope untruly.

If idle rumours and impertinent gossip seemed to satisfy the public till the day before yesterday, it was only because it was probable that the present campaign would soon come to a natural end, and the interval would give time for a deliberate choice. Now, however, it is felt that the man whom we send out to the Punjaub, or whom we may select from those now in the field, instead of having half a year to prepare for his future campaign, may possibly be called on at once to turn back the tide of Sikh invasion from the very gates of Delhi. The credit and the prosperity of the British empire are too deeply concerned to permit any trifling with so terrible a crisis. Why are the destinies of India, why is so much British blood and treasure, at the mercy of a man whose sole qualification for that trust is mere animal courage? It is not for want of warning. Three years ago all military men, both here and in India, and all who knew anything of military affairs, were aghast at the reckless precipitation of Lord Gough's attacks. Battles they were not, but rather the rude onslaughts of valiant but desperate men. It seemed a mere rush at the enemy, as if all tactics and all proper application of the several arms of the service had disappeared before the brutish instinct of personal combat. The British animal showed the more "pluck," and proved the stronger of the two. At an awful sacrifice of very precious blood we pushed the Sikhs over the Sutlej and right through Lahore into their own country. Gough was well seconded, by better men than himself, and, as the victory was followed by a peace, and the Commander-in-Chief rewarded with a peerage, he might have been removed from the actual command of the army with honour.

But no sooner had the Sikhs shown a disposition to repeat the game of the Affghans than Lord Gough's peculiar manner of fighting became a subject of painful recollection. The army of Runjeet Singh had recovered from its surprise, and measured the strength of its conqueror. For months there was an evident want of a ruling mind in the Punjaub. There had been no forethought or preparation, so it was now found we had to re-conquer the country, and could do so but slowly. The climax of a series of disappointments was, that the Commander-in-Chief sacrificed some of the best officers in his army in a hasty attempt to ford a river where it could not be forded, in the face of an overpowering force, where, also, he did not even allege that he wished to effect a passage; and that he subsequently succeeded in letting the enemy escape without damage. Of the feelings excited by that intelligence it is enough to say, that Saturday's Indian mail does little more than realise a melancholy apprehension. Then what has been done to rescue India from the fell grasp of such headstrong temerity? Why is not a successor appointed?

The difficulty is soon told. Government nominates the Commander-in Chief. The Directors approve him. The former very naturally hesitates to select from the whole British army without official assistance. There is the rub. At the Horse Guards seniority is excellence. The venerable Commander-in-Chief knows not age, except as recommendation for service. The Duke was barely 34 when he fought the battle of Assaye, and he closed his military career at 45. Bonaparte was 27 when he overran Italy, and defeated half a dozen Austrian armies. Alexander was about the same age when he vanquished Porus on that spot where Lord Gough did not vanquish Shere Singh. Conde won the battle of Rocroi at a yet earlier age. In a word, nearly all great commanders have proved themselves great commanders in their youth. It stands to reason that it should be so. When a soldier has passed the flower of his days in subordinate service, he has had no opportunity of acquiring that independence of action, that self-confidence, and that comprehensiveness of view, necessary to the man who commands the whole army. How few of the Generals who adorn the Army List, and stir up the bile of financial reformers, have ever had an independent command, or done anything but execute orders! Such, however, is not the way in which the Horse Guards view the long roll of military worthies. Suffice it to say, that General Elphinstone, that gouty old gentleman, who strangely closed a long life of fashionable gaiety by perishing with an entire British army in the snows of Central Asia, was thrust by the Horse Guards upon the remonstrant Board of Control. Elphinstone, however, went to Cabul in what seemed days of peace. Will it be believed that the Horse Guards have now produced a fellow to that unfortunate appointment for the conduct of a difficult and disastrous war? Sir W. Gomm, who has been directed to hold himself in readiness for the Punjaub, has never commanded a regiment, and has not seen service in any capacity for thirty-five years. He has spent all that time in semi-civil employments, and has not shown therein any remarkable administrative capacity, but rather the contrary.

The whole empire demands the appointment of the very best man that can be found. To find the best man the Horse Guards must lay aside its "long service" claims, and the Duke remember that he, too, once was young; Government must remember that it is responsible for the nomination; the authorities of Leadenhall-street must remember that the Indian empire is not a personal affair; and, if our words could reach Lord Dalhousie in time, we would also remind him of certain powers vested in him for such emergencies. All the parties concerned in the government of India must be reminded that when the supreme hour of that empire shall come, they will be called to account for the discharge of their several responsibilities. They must now send out the best man—one in whom his army will feel confidence, and whom his officers will respect, understand, and obey; one whom the enemy will fear, and whose terror will retain in subjection even those whom his arms do not reach. We cannot believe that the honorable Board of Directors have acted on the pique that has been ascribed to them, and so precluded themselves from full liberty of choice. They are good subjects, and are bound to administer their high trust in subordination to their still higher quality as loyal and patriotic men.

BIRTH.

On Tuesday, the 12th instant, Mrs. Thomas Henry Nutt, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

By special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, on Monday, June 11th, by the Rev. Mr. Maclennon, David Carmichael, to Mary Ann Rice, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Rice, Phillip-street, Sydney.

DIED,

At Sydney, of erysepelas, after a short illness, on the 13th June, 2nd class Staff Surgeon John Loftus Hartwell, aged 46.

TO SHINGLERS OR BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for re-shingling and fitting with new ridgeboards, &c., the roofs of two brick and stone cottages, situated in Upper Fort-street, Sydney.

Tenders mustbe sent in on or before Monday, the 18th instant, at noon, to the office of the undersigned, where a specification of the work required, and any further particulars, may be obtained.

R. M. ROBEY.

June 11. 9621

TO BUILDERS, &c.

PERSONS desirous of Tendering for the whole or any portion of the Artificer's Work required in the erection of two Dwelling Houses, &c., at the corner of Prince-street and Charlotte-place, for Messrs. Hogan and Caraher, may see plans, specifications, &c., at the office of P. J. Downey, Architect, William-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before the 23rd instant.

Security will be required for the due performance of the contract. The proprietors will not be bound to accept the lowest tender

P. J. DOWNEY, Architect.

9564

FOR CALIFORNIA.

WANTED to purchase, guns, pistols, books, linen, second hand clothing, misfits, writing desks, dressing cases, and miscellaneous property of every description, by R. M. LINDSAY, Kent-street. Near the Steam Company's Wharf.

A note addressed, parties attended at their own residence. 9771

WANTED, a Horse, suitable to draw a four wheeled carriage, and go occasionally in a cart. Apply at ARMSTRONG'S Repository, between the hours of two and three this afternoon. 9778

WANTED, a Laundress, who can do plain cooking. Apply to Mrs. MURRIN, Glebe. 9743

WANTED for the Stockton Factory, several Weavers and a Cook, of good character. Apply to C. SUTHERLAND, Cricketer's Hotel, Pitt and Market streets. 9727

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, by a young man, recently arrived from England, who has been a short time in the trade, a situation in a Draper's Establishment, either wholesale or retail. Respectable City references can be obtained. Address A. A. B., *Herald* Office. 9735

CAUTION—ORDERS STOLEN—FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

THE following orders having been stolen from the undersigned, all persons are hereby cautioned against receiving them, or in any way negotiating the same, as payment of said orders has been stopped:—

No. 502. Drawn by W. A. Broadribb, in favour of Mr. Silk, and dated October 17, 1847, for £40.

No. 702 Drawn by W. A. Broadribb, in favour of John Keys, dated June 8, 1848, for £18 3s. 3d.

No. 844. Drawn by W. A. Broadribb, in favour of Mr. Silk, dated November 4, 1848, for £53 17s. 9d.

Also, another in favour of Mr. Silk for £2 13s. 6d.

The above orders are all drawn on N. C. Phillips, Esq. There was also a promissory note stolen at the same time drawn by Price Reid, in favour of Joseph Silk, at six months date for £51.

Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the above will receive a reward of £5.

JOSEPH SILK, Miola, Maneroo.

June 5. 9613

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE Undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or in the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO. Harrington-street, Church-hill.

8953

TALLOW.

TALLOW of all descriptions bought by the undersigned, at the highest market price.

Payment—*Cash on delivery*

WM. B. ALLEN, Sussex-street.

2794

STORES.

TO LET, those commodious Stores in Hunter-street, late James Simmons and Sons. Apply at the Stores.

May 28. 8846

TO CABMEN, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

TO LET, in Kent-street, two doors from Windmill-street, a Cottage, containing four rooms, with out-houses, and a large yard, with shed adapted for cabmen, or hay and corn dealers, being very convenient to the shipping.

Also,

A House in Windmill-street, containing five comfortable rooms and kitchen.

For particulars apply at the *Herald* Office. 8388

TO LET.

THE Brisbane Distillery, situated in Parramatta-street, in the City of Sydney.

A store, situated between the distillery and the flour mill, at present in the occupation of H. S. Hayes, and from its command of water, well adapted for a woolwashing establishment.

The large store, lately known as the Pantechnicon.

The sugar refinery, known as "Mr. Cooper's Sugar House," with plant and machinery in complete working order.

Also,

Brisbane Cottage, situated in the rear thereof, at present occupied by R. W. Newman, Esq.

For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 397, Pitt-street.

4031 G. KING

TO LET, for a term of years, a Water Mill, in thorough order, driving two pair of stones, smutting and dressing machines. Good stores, cottage, &c. For further particulars apply to Mr. F. GAUNSON. 4967

BALMAIN.

TO LET, a wharf with house and store: wharf suitable for heaving down vessels of any tonnage, having heaving down holes and deep water.

Rent £40 per annum. Apply to G. TALBOT, Miller's Point.

June 9. 9619

FAMILY COTTAGE AND GROUNDS, NORTH SHORE.

TO BE LET, a Family Cottage, with out-houses and offices, enclosed paddocks, vinery, and orchard. Rent, very moderate, to any party taking the remainder of the lease, three years, yet unexpired. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 8966

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, the Public House situated at Chippendale, known as the "Crown." On the premises is a splendid Billiard Room, and one of Thurston's latest improved Billiard Tables complete. None but principals will be treated with. Apply on the premises to Mr. THOMAS JONES. 9629

TO LET, Nos. 2 and 5, in Thurlow's Terrace, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Possession can be given on the 1st June next. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. S. C. BROWN, at Messrs. Thurlow and Grant's Offices, 209, Pitt-street. 8081

TO LET, UNDERCLIFF, situated at Cook's River, about six miles from Sydney. It consists of a cottage of eight rooms, kitchen, and cellar, with stable, &c., a large and well-stocked garden, and a cleared paddock of ten acres.

The Cook's River Omnibus runs to within about half-a-mile of Undercliff twice a-day. Immediate possession can be given.

Apply at the Loan Company's Office, 354, Castlereagh-street.

May 22. 8558

TO LET, a Public House, at Liverpool, in consequence of the former tenant having left for Adelaide. It is a new house, and the stand is good; rent moderate. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. WILLIAM MUNRO, Berrima. 9661

SALES BY AUCTION.

THURSDAY'S MISCELLANEOUS SALE, AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR, PITT-STREET.

MR. W. G. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,

THIS MORNING, At 11 o'clock.

Watches, guns, pistols, jewellery
Wearing apparel

And

A great variety of sundries

Terms—Cash. 9774

TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND SHIPPERS.

HANDSOME CHINTZ AND CHOCOLATE PRINTS, PRINTED FURNITURES, TARTAN SCARVES, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, AND SOFT FINISHED LONG CLOTHS.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS will sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 15, At eleven o'clock,

Twenty-one packages of the following goods, suitable for the season:—

Three cases Leddyard and Hargrave's choice prints, warranted
Two cases dark fancies
One ditto Victoria blue prints
One ditto 5-4 chocolate and lilac ditto
Two ditto 7-8 printed and striped furnitures
One ditto 4-4 tartan ginghams
One ditto 36-inch soft finished longcloths
One ditto ditto stout ditto
One ditto 9-8 fancy regatta shirts
One ditto Scotch twills
One ditto Irish linens, lawns, diapers, and ⅞ damask napkins
One ditto 8-4 bleached damasks
Two cases Jenny Lind and fashionable tweed and tartan cloaks, tartan scarves and shawls, and a variety of shawls and handkerchiefs
One case blue black cloths
One ditto fashionable black breids, lappets, white and fancy ribbon, and black crape trimmings. 9722

BLACK BEAVER AND PARIS SILK HATS.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS WILL Sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 15, At half-past eleven o'clock,

Two cases Christy's black beaver hats
Two ditto fashionable black Paris hats

Terms at sale. 9773

TO TAILORS AND WOOLLEN-DRAPERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 15, At 11 o'clock precisely, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

ONE CASE SUPERIOR BLUE and BROWN BEAVERS and PILOT CLOTHS.

Terms at sale. 9750

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE, SHIP FITTINGS, BOAT SAILS, &c., &c.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by Mr. Shallies, previous to his departure for New Zealand, to sell by public auction, ON THE PREMISES, PEACOCK'S POINT, BALMAIN, THIS DAY, JUNE 14, At 11 o'clock precisely, WITHOUT RESERVE,

The whole of his valuable Household Furniture, Stock-in-Trade and Effects, consisting of beds, bedsteads, bedding, tables, chairs, sofas, drawers, &c.; handsome safe Skiff, with sails. A large quantity of Ship Fittings, &c.

ALSO,

Eight grocer's shew Canisters, one large Beam with scoop and other scales and weights, from 7 to 8lbs., counter and fittings complete for a grocer's shop.

Terms—Cash. 9692

SATURDAY'S SALE.

CAPE AND BENECARLO WINE. WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, ON SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 16, At eleven o'clock precisely.

M in diamond—4 quarter-casks 1st quality Cape wine
4 ditto ditto, 1st ditto Benecarlo
1 octave Cape
1 ditto Benecarlo

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE CONCERNED.

Terms at sale. 9690

CHIPPENDALE.

AT THE RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASER.

BUILDING PROPERTY, FOR EMIGRANTS.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, ON MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 18, At 2 o'clock precisely,

Lots 25 and 26 of section 3, Dale-street, Chippendale
Lots 13 and 27 of section 3, Middle and ditto ditto

They will be sold to the highest bidder.

Terms at sale. 9691

IRONMONGERY AND HARDWARE.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A RETAIL IRONMONGER LEAVING THE COLONY.

TO GENERAL DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, At 11 o'clock,

A SMALL well selected stock of Ironmongery, comprising—Adzes, axes, tomahawks, spades, shovels, saws, hammers, chisels, gouges, planes, squares, rules, spokeshaves, gimlets, brad awls, screws, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, candlesticks, knives, augers, sand-paper, files, rasps, &c.

BRASSWARE ASSORTED.

Terms—Cash. 9694

TO IRONMONGERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, At 11 o'clock, (Without any reserve,)

1 CASE Britannia Metal Tea Pots, assorted sizes
1 Case trowels, Italian irons, braces and bits, curry combs, razor cases, buckles, pewter gill measures, &c., &c.
1 Case gothic trays and waiters, assorted

Also,

1 16-motion spirit fountain.

Terms at sale. 9757

KANGAROO SKINS AND JAMS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, At 11 o'clock,

18 DOZEN KANGAROO SKINS, undressed
12 Dozen Kangaroo Skins dressed

Also,

2 *Cases Hobart Town Jams*, assorted

Terms, cash. 9753

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, At 11,

10 BOXES Elemè Raisins (new fruit)
10 Boxes Valencienes Raisins
8 Cases Starch
4 Cases Carbonate Soda
1 Case Matches
2 Cases Castor Oil
13 Bags Carraway Seeds

Terms at sale. 9754

COCOANUTS, EX JOHN AND CHARLOTTE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, At 11 o'clock,

2000 COCOANUTS. Without reserve.

Terms—Cash. 9756

DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED WINES. FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, At 12 o'clock,

26 CASES London bottled Port
12 Cases London bottled Sherry
11 Cases Houghton's Madeira
4 Cases Bucellas
3 Cases Claret
10 Cases Champagne
14 Octaves Sherry
11 Quarter casks Sherry
6 Hogsheads Sherry

Terms at sale. 9752

BRANDY.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, At 12 o'clock,

11 QUARTER Casks, 4 Hogsheads, 5 Pipes } BRANDY

To close an account.

Terms at sale. 9755

MR. A. POLACK will sell by auction on FRIDAY NEXT, At 11 o'clock, At his Rooms,

American axes, shovels, spades, Sorby and Sons' sheep shears, pitchforks (three prongs), pickaxes, &c., &c., now landing.

After which,

Old metal, sextants, quadrants, barometers, for brewers
15 Cases Hunt's port, 3 dozen each
6 Ditto of sherry, ditto
160 lbs. red and black sealing wax
3 Hogsheads 12 quarter-casks vinegar
And a variety of goods.

Without reserve. 9745

BEEF TALLOW.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, At 12 o'clock,

Eleven casks prime Beef Tallow, branded GR.

Terms, Cash. 9776

NOTICE.

TO BUYERS OF CHEESE, BACON, AND HAMS.

MR. R. FAWCETT sells by auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, At half past eleven o'clock precisely, An excellent lot of each of the above articles.

Terms—Cash. 9760

TALLOW AND SHEEPSKINS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, At half-past 11 o'clock precisely,

MR. R. FAWCETT Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, At half-past 11 o'clock precisely,

A PRIME LOT OF SHEEPSKINS

9 Casks good Tallow.

Terms—Cash. 9761

CHEESE, CHEESE, CHEESE, BACON AND HAMS, A1 QUALITY, AND IN FIRST RATE SHIPPING ORDER.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, At half-past eleven o'clock precisely,

MR. R. FAWCETT Will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, At half past eleven o'clock precisely,

3 TONS CHEESE very prime
50 Sides of excellent Bacon
40 Hams, very superior

The auctioneer would invite parties to call and inspect the above prior to sale, as it is the best lot of colonial produce ever brought into the market either for home use or shipment.

Terms—Cash. 9759

THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

TEA, SUGAR, WINE, HARDWARE, SHEATHING METAL, CIGARS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed to offer for sale, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, JUNE 14 At eleven o'clock,

The following Goods in the Stores of Messrs. THACKER AND CO., Fort-street, prior to their removal:—

EX LONDON.
47 Packages, each containing 4 boxes pouchong tea
48 Ditto ditto, 4 boxes souchong tea
EX THOMAS FIELDEN.
7 Tea-catty boxes of hysonskin tea
EX LONDON.
100 Tubs sugar candy
EX REGIA.
453 Bags Pampanga sugar (15 tons)
EX SOPHIA.
308 Bags fine Java sugar
EX LONDON.
900 Bags fine China sugar
EX JOHN CALVIN.
780 Bags Pampanga sugar
7 Casks and 1 Case } of hardware
10 Cases Muntz's patent sheathing metal
1 Cask of nails for ditto ditto
Sundry three-bushel sacks
EX AGRICOLA.
8 3 dozen cases sherry
8 3 dozen ditto port
1 2 dozen ditto ditto
EX TRAFALGAR.
7 3 dozen cases sherry
1 2½ dozen ditto ditto
9 3 dozen ditto port.
EX COCKERMOUTH CASTLE.
9 Cases, each 20 half-boxes, No. 2 cigars.

Terms at sale. 9571

THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

TO GROCERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

CHINA PRESERVES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock precisely.

The following China Preserves:—

B in diamond.
41 Boxes preserved ginger, 6 jars each
20 Ditto dry ditto, 4 jars each
14 Ditto cumquats, 4 jars each
10 Ditto assorted, 4 jars each
13 Ditto chow chow, 4 jars each.

Terms at sale. 9739

THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

TOMAHAWKS, FALLING AXES, SCREW AUGERS.

MR. LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, JUNE 14, At 11 o'clock.

3 Casks tomahawks, twenty dozen each
3 Ditto, 12 dozen each, Lyndon's falling axes
1 Ditto, 24 dozen, round eye adzes
1 Case, 10 dozen, best bright Scotch screw augers, with eyes, from half inch to one inch.

Terms at sale. 9744

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

AMERICAN NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, NOW LANDING, IN PRIME CONDITION.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 15, At eleven o'clock precisely,

9 Kegs American Negrohead Tobacco, now landing, in prime condition.

Samples may be seen at the Mart.

Terms at sale. 9738

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

TO SADDLERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

FOUR CASES SUPERIOR ENGLISH-MADE SADDLERY, EX MARY WHITE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on FRIDAY, JUNE 15, At eleven o'clock precisely,

§ 82.—12 Best solid flap saddles, with best polished stirrups, strong stirrup leathers, and best girths
„ 16 Best snaffle bridles, with best plated buckles to bits, &c., and fronted with silk
„ 2 Blanket rugs
§ 83.—12 Best solid flap saddles, with best polished stirrups, strong stirrup leathers, and best girths
„ 8 Best steel snaffle bridles, with best plated buckles to bits, and fronted with silk, &c.
„ 8 Very best steel twisted pelhams, with best covered buckles, round chin straps, and fronted with silk
„ 2 Blanket rugs
84, 85.—18 Very best stuffed flap saddles, with best steel stirrups, best stirrup leathers, and white spring girths
„ 6 Very best ditto, with best white cloths bound with silk
„ 36 Best steel snaffle bridles, with best covered buckles to bits, &c., and fronted with silk, &c.
„ 12 Very best ditto ditto covered ditto, buckles, ditto
„ 24 Best round martingales, sorted ditto
„ 24 Pairs best white spring girths
„ 4 Best blanket rugs.

Terms at sale. 9636

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WINES, AND OTHER EFFECTS.

MR. EDWARD SALOMON Has received instructions to sell by auction, at the residence of J. C. Lyall, Esq., Grimes' Buildings, Argyle-street, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 15, At 11 o'clock,

ALL THE GOOD AND USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. Consisting of—

Telescope, dining, and other tables
Sideboard, hair seated and chintz covered sofas
Hair seated, carved back mahogany, and cane seated chairs
Hair seated and bamboo reclining chairs
Cellaret, wine refrigerator, chiffonier
Brussels carpet, chimney glass, chimney ornaments
Framed engravings, handsome fender and fire irons
Dinner, dessert, and breakfast service, glassware
Plated candlesticks, cruet and liquor frames, cake basket, &c.
Iron bedsteads and bedding, marble top-washstand
Wardrobe, washstands and furniture, toilet-tables, and glasses
Chest drawers, boot horse, bidet, towel horse, &c.
Kitchen furniture and utensils, and sundry other effects.

Also,

About 30 or 40 dozen superior port, sherry, and champagne.

Terms—Cash. 9775

MOST ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRILLIANT TONED MAHOGANY SEMI-GRAND PIANO, BY BROADWOOD, SPLENDID CUT GLASS AND CHINA, SILVER PLATE, RICHLY SILVER MOUNTED PLATED WARE, VALUABLE LIBRARY, FIRST RATE CARRIAGE HORSES, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, AND VARIOUS OTHER EFFECTS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON HAS been favoured with instructions from WILLIAM HAMILTON HART, ESQ., to sell by auction, at his late residence, Salem House, Glebe, ON THURSDAY, JUNE 21, At 11 o'clock, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

In consequence of that gentleman's departure from the colony.

All the truly elegant and substantial Household Furniture and other Effects, consisting of—

Soldid rosewood chairs, sofas, reclining chairs and ottomans, with crimson damask cushions, loo, card, beautifully carved occasional and marble top consul tables
Devonport wot-not, &c.
Handsome Spanish mahogany telescope dining table and sideboard
Hair-seated and dining-room arm chairs
Brilliant toned MAHOGANY semi-grand PIANOFORTE, by BROADWOOD and SONS
☞ The Auctioneer invites special notice to this splendid instrument, being unsurpassed (if equalled) by any in the colony.
Brussels carpets and rugs, damask window hangings and cornice
Ormolu clock, handsome porcelain ornaments, chimney glass
Pair of large elegantly cut glass lustres, shades and stands, complete
Fenders and fire irons, hanging and pedestal lamps
Handsome stone china dinner services, china tea, coffee, and breakfast services
Elegant china dessert service, with painted centres
Richly cut glass and suit of ground vine pattern wines, &c.
Silver Plate.—A complete service—spoons, forks, ladles, fish slice, &c.
Tea set, salt cellars, sugar sifters, wine labels, &c.
Elegant embossed coffee pots, stand and spirit lamp complete, and other sundries
Richly silver mounted plated—Corner dishes, dish covers, large embossed and other waiters, epergne branches and glasses, candlesticks, wine coolers, soup and sauce tureens, dessert knives and forks in case, cruet frames, six cup egg frame, standish, and various other articles.
About 300 volumes of celebrated Standard Works, amongst which is a late edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*
Four-post and iron bedsteads, hangings, mattresses, &c.
Marble top and other washstands and furniture
Large wardrobes, bedside couch, large dressing tables
Handsome cheval and toilet glasses, toilet tables and covers, and other bed-room furniture
Hall table, chairs, hat stand, lamp, &c.
A very superior patent mangle, and various laundry utensils
Kitchen furniture, dinner service, and culinary utensils
Pair of splendid roan Carriage Horses, 3 and 4 years old, excellent both in saddle and in harness
Double and single harness, nearly new, and numerous effects, as will appear in catalogues now in course of preparation.

☞ The Auctioneer deems it quite unnecessary to refer to the condition of the furniture, &c., as the whole will be on view from Wednesday morning until time of sale, *by cards only*, obtainable at his office.

Terms—Cash. 9777

LINENS, ENGLISH TWEEDS, LONG-CLOTHS, CLOTHING, &c. (TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT, AND WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.)

MR. MORT Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, At 11 o'clock,

7 CASES UNION IRISH, assorted
1 Ditto longcloths, slightly damaged
3 Cases clothing, consisting of—
Frock coats
Dress coats
Fancy vests
Kerseymere trousers
Doeskin ditto
&c., &c.
2 Bales light English tweeds (especially manufactured for the fashionable *Amazonian paletots*), viz.:—
Steel mixed
Drabs
Browns
Greys
Brown and gold
Olive and gold
Brown mixed
Fancies
Plaids, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 9769

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE GROCER'S SUGAR, AND RATION SUGAR; ALSO, 300 BAGS RICE.

MR. MORT HAS received instructions to sell by public competition, at Mr. Moutry's Shed, Circular Quay, ON TUESDAY, JUNE 19, At 11 o'clock, EX SPEC, FROM JAVA.

D XI	436	Bags bright grocers' sugar
WD	95	Ditto superior ditto
HT	97	Ditto superior ditto
SC	250	
GD	352	Ditto bright ditto
S	75	Ditto bright ditto
D	200	Ditto bright ditto
T	200	Ditto bright ditto
W	135	Ditto superior ditto

EX ANTARES, FROM MAURITIUS
300 Bags yellow grocers' sugar
EX AUGUSTUS, FROM ADELAIDE
100 Bags common ration sugar.

Also,

THREE HUNDRED BAGS RICE.

Terms at sale. 9768

HORSES.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, At the Cattle Market, TO-MORROW, At eleven o'clock,

Twenty colts, four years old, very well bred, being by Young Camel, Prince of Wales, and Cerberus. Buyers for India are invited to attend, as the colts are suitable for that market, and will be sold

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE. 9780

THURSDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, WOOL.

MR. MORT Will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Pitt and George streets, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, At 11 o'clock,

37 CASKS TALLOW
49 Hides mutton tallow
9 Ditto beef ditto
2575 Sheepskins
190 Hides
15 Bales wool
3 Kegs butter.

Terms—Cash. 9766

WAGGON, AND CHAFF CUTTING MACHINE.

MR. MORT Will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Pitt and George streets, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, At eleven o'clock,

ONE superior double shaft Waggon
One chaff cutting machine.

Terms, cash 9786

TORTOISESHELL AND SHIP'S GALLEY.

TO CLOSE A SHIP'S ACCOUNT,

MR. MORT Will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Pitt and George streets, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, At eleven o'clock,

30 POUNDS TORTOISESHELL
Ship's galley.

Terms, cash. 9767

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BAR FITTINGS, FIXTURES, SPIRIT FOUNTAIN, BEER ENGINE STOCK-IN-TRADE, &c.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF SAMUEL BARNETT, PUBLICAN.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

MR. MORT Will sell by public auction, on the premises known as the DRAPERS' HALL TAVERN, SUSSEX-STREET SOUTH, ON SATURDAY, JUNE 16, At 11 o'clock,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising loo table, couch, drawers, sideboard, piano, tables, kitchen tables, &c.
Spirit fountain } of superior finish and quite
Beer engine } new.
Spirit kegs and bottles, handsomely painted
Pewter pots, spirit measures
Copper measures
Glassware
Gas fittings
Bar fittings complete, with counter, &c.
Funnels, cellar stands, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash. 9763

THE SCHOONER CHEERFUL.

MR. MORT Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON SATURDAY, JUNE 16, At twelve o'clock,

THE ABOVE FINE VESSEL, as she now lies at the Circular Wharf, with all her sails, stores, &c., &c., complete.

Although only 123 tons per register, she carries a cargo of 170 tons, as can be shown on reference to her cargo book.

She has been lately coppered and repaired at a great expense, and is exactly the craft for any one wishing to carry on an inter-colonial trade, or for carrying Eastern produce.

Terms—Twenty five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue upon such liberal credit as may be arranged betwixt this and the day of sale, which may be done on application to the Auctioneer. 9762

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. FRANCIS MATTHEWS, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

By order of the Official Assignee.

EXTENSIVE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

MR. MORT Has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises known as the GOLDEN BOOT, 545, GEORGE-STREET, Near the Bank of Australasia, ON MONDAY, JUNE 18, At 11 o'clock,

THE whole of the well-selected STOCK-IN-TRADE, comprising
Lasting half boots, Cashmere ditto, lace sides
Lasting slippers, channelled Spanish slippers
Kip slippers, patent seal ditto
Best patent ditto, best calfskin ditto
Black lasting slippers and operas
Boys' cordovan lace boots
Ditto ankles and pumps
Children's cordovans, ditto patent seal ditto
Ditto roan ankles and lace boots
Men's Wellington boots, Blucher boots
Ditto patent seal slippers
Girls' lasting, cordovan, Spanish, patent seal, black and red slippers
Ditto Cashmere plain and coloured boots
Children's boots and shoes, in great variety
Colonial boots and shoes
Leather, lasts, grindery, &c., &c., &c.

Also,

SHOP FITTINGS.

Terms at sale. 9761

THREE ALLOTMENTS IN WILLIAM-STREET, OPPOSITE THE "ROSEBANK" ESTATE, AND ADJOINING THE "WOOLLOOMOOLOO INN."

TERMS:—TWENTY PER CENT. CASH; RESIDUE AT THREE, SIX, NINE, AND TWELVE MONTHS, WITH INTEREST AT FIVE PER CENT.

MR. MORT HAS been instructed to offer for positive sale, the following Allotments, at his Rooms, George-street, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 22, At eleven o'clock,

LOT 1—A corner allotment, having a frontage of thirty-four feet to William-street, by a depth of ninety-two feet fronting to Duke-street.

N.B.—This is a first-rate allotment.

LOT 2—Adjoining Lot 1, having a frontage of thirty feet to William-street, by a depth of ninety-two feet.

LOT 3—A like frontage of thirty feet, by the same liberal depth of ninety-two feet. This allotment adjoins the Woolloomooloo Inn.

☞ All the lots have access at the rear by a private road leading from Duke-street to Brougham-street.

Any one wanting a good building allotment should look to these—their position is first-rate—their distance from the Post Office only a few minutes' walk. 9764

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